



## THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

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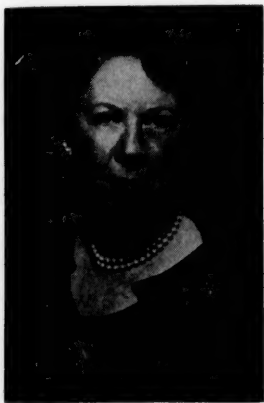
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PARTICIPANTS IN THE MEMORIAL SERVICE ON SUNDAY, APRIL 18, 1954

Standing before the Founders' Memorial Monument on the south side of the Administration Building of the N. S. D. A. R. (from left to right): Page with other Pages in the background; Mrs. C. Edward Murray, Honorary Vice President General; Mrs. Will Ed Gupion, Chaplain General; Miss Gertrude S. Caraway, President General; Mrs. James B. Patton, Honorary President General; Mrs. Smith G. Fallow, Vice President General.

## The President General's Message



IN this patriotic month of November, when Americans celebrate Armistice Day, in tribute to those who have helped protect our American Flag, and Thanksgiving Day, in praise and thanksgiving for our Flag as a living symbol of our Constitutional Republic with its unsurpassed benefits and blessings, it is a most appropriate time to launch a special campaign to see to it that more Americans pay proper respect to the Flag of the United States of America.

No organization is better fitted to conduct such a patriotic drive for "More Glory for Old Glory" than our National Society. Our members have always stood for high respect to our Flag. Some of our leaders were among those assisting with the original Flag Code. Our first President General was perhaps the first to urge that Americans stand during the playing of our National Anthem. We have distributed Flags and Flag Codes by the thousands. In all our meetings, after Scripture, ritual or prayer, we pledge allegiance to the Star Spangled Banner.

One of our most important Committees is on the Correct Use of the Flag.

Many of our own members and literally millions of other citizens, however, seem to be ignorant of or indifferent to the proper usage in dealing with our Stars and Stripes. Your President General urges every Chapter to obtain copies of the Flag Code and newly-amended Pledge of Allegiance with the phrase "under God" inserted after the word, "Nation," and give them out by the thousands this year, in an all-out effort to educate our people to show proper respect to the Flag.

Daughters of the American Revolution throughout our land are particularly requested to lead the way in observing correctly the proper placing and saluting of our Flag. There is no more important way, in these troublous times, of stressing Americanism and love of America than by trying to see to it that our people truly protect our Flag by respecting it and honoring it.

Watch the street-lined crowds at almost any parade, and you will find that only uniformed men, who have protected the Flag militarily, often under fire, and a very few others salute the United States Flag as it passes by. Every American who loves our country should pay tribute to the Flag whenever it passes.

At assemblies when the National Anthem is played, how few persons face the music or the Flag and render it the merited salute. All women should stand erect and place their ungloved right hand lightly over their heart at the first note of the Anthem and keep it there until the final note has been played.

Too few women seem to know exactly where their heart is. Many put their right hand on their shoulder, or far below their heart. Some fail to keep their left hand down at their side. Instead, they hold packages or lean over inertly or seem disinterested in the procedure.

One of the most important things Daughters of the American Revolution can do in these days of isms which threaten our Republic is to stand for true Americanism and one of the best ways to "Foster True Patriotism" is by doing all in our power to educate and encourage our communities to show proper respect to our beloved Flag. The Flag has protected us through the years. It is our duty, and our privilege, to help protect, preserve and honor it now.

*Gertrude S. Carraway*  
President General, N. S. D. A. R.

## It's a Good Country

*(Dedicated to America)*

It's A Good Country, this land of the free,  
There's no better home anywhere for me,—  
To its mountain peaks, to the ocean strands,  
Its fertile fields and its mineral lands,—  
Our homage we will pay in grateful song,  
This is the place for the stout and strong,—  
For this is the land of liberty,  
And this is the land for you and me!

Oh, it's a good, good country

This land of the free!

It is here I want to be

In this great and grand good country!

When the Stars and Stripes salute my eye,  
"It's A Good Country," that shall be my cry,—  
And when honor calls, I'll be true to thee,  
Where'er I roam, I'll come back you will see,  
To our great land of law and unending peace,  
My loyalty can-not ever cease,—  
For this is the land of the brave and free,  
And this is the land for you and me!

Composed by Sarah Caswell Cooke of Washington, D. C.

Member Betty Martin Chapter

Music by David Strand of Washington State.

## Our Flag

Hail to our Flag that is so proud, so true,  
Its crimson stripes and snow white, too,  
Banded together with a field of blue.  
Its stars are shining for me, for you!  
Hail to this flag that flies for us all,  
Be we ever so big, or ever so small:  
"We Daughters" share in glory, the finest.  
Tradition says this Flag stands  
For freedom, liberty, justice and kindness.  
We pledge allegiance all anew  
For every star in its field of blue!  
Every citizen in all our land  
Should band together for our Flag's glorious stand!  
So let it ripple and let it wave  
For all the nations it is helping to save.

—Lea D. Clark, Seminole Chapter D.A.R., Palm Beach County.

## To the Founders of the D.A.R.

They lit the torch and held it high for all  
the world to see  
How fine a thing is pride of name and love  
of land and liberty,  
With patriots' zeal they blazed the trail  
and showed the road ahead.  
Of service to the living and reverence for  
the dead.  
Ours the task to carry on and deem it  
privilege rare

To join with theirs our effort and in their  
purpose share.  
Let not our footsteps falter, may our vision  
never wane,  
Their lofty cause must prosper if their  
dreams be not in vain.  
And we who strive and those to come, we  
pray may ever see  
Their land—our land—the honored land  
they wanted it to be.

Pearl B. Newell

# The Challenge of the Hour

BY THE HON. GEORGE L. GENUNG

**TWENTY-FIVE YEARS** AGO the national monument at Mount Rushmore, in the Black Hills of South Dakota, was dedicated by President Coolidge. In this western empire a colossal national memorial to Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt has been erected under the direction of the famous sculptor—Gutzon Borglum. He designed and carved in natural stone the most colossal figures in modern sculpture—the largest piece of sculpture ever wrought in the Christian Era. The four figures carved in stone on the granite face of the mountain are on the scale of men 465 feet tall. Their faces are sixty feet from chin to crown. For over fourteen years a crew of workmen, with dynamite, steam shovels and compressed air drills, had patiently chipped their features into the mountainous rocky face, removing over 400,000 tons of granite in the process. Against them, even the driving weather of the Northwestern winter battled slowly. It would take over 100,000,000 years before wind, rain, freezes and thaws could wear them back into the stone mountain from which they had emerged.

What were the epochal achievements of those outstanding American leaders, whose figures appear in stone on the granite face of Mount Rushmore?

It is but natural that such a design should begin with Washington, for with him begins that which is truly characteristic of America. He represents our independence, our constitution, our liberty. He formed the highest aspirations that were entertained by any people into the permanent institutions of our government. He stands as the foremost disciple of ordered liberty, a statesman with an inspired vision who is not outranked by any mortal greatness. As he approached the end of his second term as President, he delivered his memorable Farewell Address. Among other things, he urged the value of Unity and said "that your Union ought to be considered as a main prop to your Liberty, and that the love of one ought to endear to

you the preservation of the other." He emphasized that "of all the dispositions and habits, which lead to political prosperity, Religion and Morality are indispensable supports." He warned against permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world, while trusting the temporary alliances for extraordinary emergencies.

Next to *Washington* will come *Thomas Jefferson*, whose wisdom insured that the government which Washington had formed should be intrusted to the administration of the people. He emphasized the element of said government, which had been enshrined in American institutions in such a way as to demonstrate that it was practical and would be permanent. In him was likewise embodied the spirit of expansion. Recognizing the destiny of his country, he added to its territory—the Louisiana purchase—extending its boundaries to the West. He was the author of the Declaration of Independence, with the immortal words:

"We hold these truths to be self evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among those are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

The great Jefferson did not so greatly value the fact that he was twice President of the United States as he did the fact that he was the author of the Declaration of Independence, of the statute of Virginia for religious freedom, and the founder of the University of Virginia. He wrote Pinckney that the last three facts be inscribed on his tombstone because—"By these as testimonials he had lived and it was by them that he wished most to be remembered."

After our country had been established, enlarged from sea to sea, and dedicated to popular government, the next great task was to demonstrate the permanency of our Union and to extend the principle of freedom to all the inhabitants of our land. The master of this supreme accomplish-

ment was *Abraham Lincoln*. Above all other national figures, he holds the love of his fellow countrymen. The work which Washington and Jefferson began, he extended to its logical conclusions. But he foresaw the great danger in future years might come from enemies within our country rather than from attacks by foreign nations. In January 1837, in a speech before the Young Men's Lyceum, Springfield, Illinois, he said:

"Shall we expect a transatlantic military giant to stop the ocean and crush us at a blow? Never! All the armies of Europe, Asia and Africa combined with all the treasure of the earth (our own excepted) in their military chest, with a Bonaparte for a commander, could not by force take a drink from the Ohio or make a track on the Blue Ridge in a trial of a thousand years. . . . At what point then is the approach of danger to be expected? I answer, if it ever reach us it must spring up amongst us; it cannot come from abroad. If destruction be our lot, we must ourselves be its author and finisher. As a nation of free men we must live through all times or die by suicide."

That the principles for which these three men stood might be more firmly established, destiny raised up *Theodore Roosevelt*. To political FREEDOM HE STROVE TO ADD ECONOMIC FREEDOM. By building the Panama Canal he brought into closer relationship the East and the West and realized the vision that inspired Columbus in his search for a new passage to the Orient. To loyalty to our chief at home, he added respect for our nation abroad. He said:

"There is room in this country for only loyalty and that is loyalty to the flag of the United States."

He demanded respect for the rights of our citizens in foreign lands. In June, 1904, an American citizen, born in Greece, named Perdicaris, was seized by a bandit in Morocco, named Raisuli, and carried a prisoner to the mountains and threatened with torture. Ransom was demanded for his release, and a note was sent to the United States government asking it to guarantee the payment of the ransom. President Roosevelt did not answer the note but sent a short message:

"Perdicaris alive or Raisuli dead." and ordered a warship to the Mediterranean. Perdicaris was released.

Washington—Jefferson—Lincoln—Theodore Roosevelt.—All honor be to these great Americans whose memorial is carved in the everlasting hills and whose memory is cherished in the hearts of free men everywhere.

On the other side of the world is another memorial. Facing the red square in the heart of the Kremlin in the city of Moscow is the tomb of Lenin. It is built of polished red and brown marble with a band of black marble around the entire structure about six feet from the base on which the name LENIN is engraved in deep red letters. It is a modern adaptation of a classic pyramid rising fifty feet high to a small colonnade at the top in six stages or steps, like the old Mayan pyramids. The body of the red leader rests in a glass case in an underground room. Here thousands of the armed forces of the Soviet march in review before the dictator, Stalin. Here thousands of communists from all parts of the world gather to do homage to Lenin, whose theory and present practical application now control the thoughts and actions of over 800,000,000 people.

In 1848 was published the Communist Manifesto by Marx and Engels. It states the basic theory of communism is "abolition of private property." It further states the object of communism is the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The final paragraph of the Manifesto states:

"The communists disdain to conceal their views and aims. They openly declare that their ends can be attained only by the forcible overthrow of all existing social conditions. Let the ruling classes tremble at a communist revolution. The proletarians have nothing to lose but their chains. They have the world to gain."

Lenin has declared:

"The replacement of the bourgeois by the proletarian state is impossible without a violent revolution. It is clear that the liberation of the oppressed class is impossible without a violent revolution, but also without the destruction of the apparatus of state power."

Stalin, quoting Lenin states:

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"We are living not merely in a state but in a system of states; and it is inconceivable that the Soviet republic should continue to exist for a long period side by side with imperial states. Ultimately one or the other must conquer. Meanwhile a number of terrible clashes between the Soviet Republic and the bourgeois states is inevitable. This means that if the proletariat, as the ruling class, wants to and will rule, it must prove it also by military organization."

Stalin is reported to have said:

"You need never worry about Germany because Germany will militarize herself out of existence; you need never worry about England because England will colonize herself out of existence; you need never worry about America because America will spend herself out of existence." The communists have announced their object is to destroy the United States. This they hope to accomplish (1) by weakening the manpower of the United States; (2) by sabotaging the means of production in the United States; (3) by destroying the respect of other nations for the United States. We of the United States are faced with the greatest crisis in our history. We are faced with a challenge to everything we enjoy, to everything we hold dear—life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. We are the leaders of the free people of the world. If we in America fail them, then freedom will perish from the earth.

The communists have condemned religion as an opiate to the people. They have persecuted clergy, priests and rabbis, and condemned them to exile, imprisonment and death. They have destroyed churches, defiled women, murdered children, displaced millions of persons, overthrown governments, and reduced whole populations to slavery, starvation and death. They have backed revolutions in China, French Indo-China, Malaysia and other parts of the world. They have infiltrated into the government of the United States, into schools and colleges, churches and publishing houses, labor unions and other organizations. The Reds have cost the United States over 107,000 casualties in Korea. They have forced the people of the United States to go all out in building our defenses and to spend billions of

dollars to protect our own liberty and defend the free people of the world. We are face to face with a great challenge.

There is something in everybody that responds to a challenge which is difficult and dangerous. We must defend the independence established by Washington, the democracy proclaimed by Jefferson, the unity defended by Lincoln, and the loyalty demanded by Theodore Roosevelt.

We must be:

1. supporters of constitutional government;
2. defenders of religious freedom;
3. champions of the public schools;
4. advocates of industrial justice;
5. servants of our fellow men;
6. and followers of the Grand Architect of the Universe.

Let us remember the memorial on Mount Rushmore—symbol of freedom, democracy, liberty and peace, and the memorial in the heart of the Red Square, symbol of hate, revolution, violence and war. Let us cherish the memory of Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt; let us defeat the challenge of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin. In the words of the prophet Joshua "Choose you this day whom ye will serve." (Joshua 24:15) God give us Men. The time demands Strong minds, great hearts, true faith and willing hands.

Men whom the lust of office does not kill;  
Men whom the spoils of office can not buy;

Men who possess opinions and a will;  
Men who have honor; men who will not lie;

Men who can stand before a demagogue  
And damn his treacherous flatteries without winking;

Tall men, sun crowned who live above the fog

In public duty and in private thinking.  
For while the rabble, with their thumb worn creeds,

Their large professions and their little deeds,

Mingle in selfish strife, lo! Freedom weeps,

Wrong rules the land and waiting justice sleeps.

—Holland

God bless you all!

Expedients are for the hour; principles, for the ages. *Henry Ward Beecher*

# D. A. R. Welcomes New Citizens

## Greater Cleveland Daughters Extend Helping Hand to Foreign Born

BY MRS. LEE L. MILLER, *Lakewood Chapter*

*Chairman of Joint Americanism Committee of Greater Cleveland*

**T**WICE A MONTH in the Federal Courts in Cleveland there takes place an impressive ceremony, vital to the participants but little known to the general public. At this ceremony 50 to 80 foreign-born people are awarded their American Citizenship. The day is one to which they have looked forward from the time they entered the country. As these New Citizens receive the official confirmation of their citizenship after taking the Oath of Allegiance they also get a warm and hearty welcome from members of The Daughters of the American Revolution of Greater Cleveland.

From their arrival in early morning the business goes on of turning in their files and swearing, one by one, that they have neither left the country nor committed any crimes in the last five years. When that is finished, a breathless hush pervades the Court. Then the judge appears from his Chambers with slow, dignified step and the bailiff raps sharply and intones "Hear ye, Hear ye. . . . Everyone stands till the Judge is seated.

Then the Naturalization Chief Examiner presents the Class to the Judge who directs the Clerk of Court to administer the Oath of Allegiance. While the Oath is being read slowly, clearly, and impressively a lump comes into the throat of the onlooker as he realizes what it must mean to all of these solemn, eager-faced people, from many countries who are listening so intently before they promise, "I do."

Next, the Federal Judge in whose Court the Ceremony takes place, makes an earnest speech, impressing on them the rights and obligations of their new status as American Citizens.

As they file from the room, member representatives of the Daughters of the American Revolution hand each new citizen a small, silk American Flag and a Letter of Welcome. These mementos will be cherished by them for years to come.

Federal Judges Jones, McNamee, and Freed include in their speeches such stirring remarks as the following excerpts;

"You are now Citizens of the United States of America. \* \* \* We must not look to the Government for relief from all of our problems and financial burdens. \* \* \* WE must accept our responsibilities to and for our free United States . . . WE must not only TAKE, but GIVE ALSO, if we are to have sound and lasting free government." Judge Jones.

"This is the first solemn moment of your citizenship. \* \* \* You must continue to study our history, government, institutions, issues and conditions so that you can vote wisely." Judge Freed.

"If certain disloyal citizens seek to make you disloyal, too, remember the oath you took here today. It is your duty to defend your country at home or abroad; at war or at peace. \* \* \* A large number of our people come from every part of the civilized world. Among them are many of our finest and best-known citizens, admired and respected for their loyalty to America. \* \* \* Pattern your lives after theirs."

Judge McNamee.

Because the stirring charge made by Federal Judges Jones, Freed or McNamee can almost be called a "Blue-Print to becoming an upright American Citizen" the Women of the Daughters of the American Revolution arranged to complement their welcome gifts by enclosing excerpts of the presiding judge's speech in the Naturalization Papers of each New Citizen. *In this way the uplifting speech does not become just a fading blur in the memories of these happy people who have finally achieved their dream of becoming Americans. Each one can re-read it at his leisure and ponder over the meaning and implications of every word.*

An example of this is the following quotation from a letter of appreciation from a

*(Continued on page 1176)*

# The Colonial Struggle for Freedom

BY GRACE L. H. BROSSAU

IN these days of doubt and uncertainty, one frequently hears apprehensive Americans wonder as to what the stalwart Founding Fathers would say if they knew what is now happening to their country; and they usually answer their own question by adding: "They would turn over in their graves."

Not long ago Bill Cunningham, the well-known and hard-hitting commentator and columnist of Boston, made an address in Swampscott, Massachusetts, in which he struck a different note. In effect, he urged his hearers to renew their faith in the future by going back into the pages of history and re-acquainting themselves with the wisdom and fortitude of the men who builded—even better than they could then know—this America of ours, which is now the greatest country on earth.

Being profoundly impressed, I decided that I would follow that sage advice and re-acquaint myself with the problems which faced those courageous colonists in their nation-building, and my reward was indeed rich.

Fortunately, the glamour has never worn off the names of those intrepid men, but, being human, they were beset with many difficulties. Some, while loving their new country, were still in spirit loyal to the crown; others were affluent and others were poor; some were highly educated and others were not. Consequently, a little jealousy often entered into the picture.

But on one point the leaders were definitely agreed, and that was the formation of a union of all the colonies, and so it was that Benjamin Franklin drafted the historically important *Plan of Union*, which was really the first move to establish a general government for the American Colonies.

It then followed that on June 24, 1754—exactly two hundred years ago—that what was called the *Albany Congress* met in Albany, New York at the Stadt Huys, or City Hall. The Colonies which sent delegates were New York, New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island, Con-

necticut, Pennsylvania and Maryland. Virginia and the Carolinas, though not sending delegates, had asked to be considered present.

The following resolution was adopted at this meeting:

"Resolved, that a union of all the Colonies has become absolutely necessary for their security and defense." The Congress then appointed a committee to draw up a plan of union for all of the Colonies. Benjamin Franklin's original draft was debated for twelve days and was adopted in its final form on July 10, 1754.

The effect of this decision at Albany was tremendous and when Franklin reached New York City on his way home to Philadelphia, he received wild acclaim. But also disturbances and dissensions arose on the horizon. The *Albany Plan* created alarm in Britain for that was the thing the royal government did not want, and, as a reprisal, arbitrary measures were put into effect which led to the crisis of 1776.

Frances P. Kimball writes as follows:

"Soon after the *Albany Congress* adjourned, Gov. Shirley of Massachusetts described Franklin's Plan as being (quote) 'no otherwise than a General Representative body of all the people of the Colonies composed in the Union and a great strain upon the prerogatives on the Crown' (unquote). On a visit to Boston late in 1754, Franklin told Shirley that the Colonists would not stand for 'taxation without representation'—thus sounding the battle cry of the Revolution."

For some unknown reason, the important events of the *Albany Congress* have been beclouded in history, but some historians have had sufficiently good memories to bring them to the attention of the citizens of New York state. As a consequence, this day is being elaborately celebrated in Albany as the *Birthplace of American Union*.

The interest of the United States Congress in this anniversary originated in a request by the *Albany Dutch Settlers Society* to Rep. Lee O'Brien of Albany. The

Congressional resolution was co-sponsored by Senator Ives, also of New York state, on August 5, 1953. The Bill was approved by President Eisenhower and thus the Congress of 1754 was identified as the *First American Congress*.

The resolution provides for a Congressional delegation of 14 members, two from each of the seven states (then Colonies) to participate in the celebration of this Bicentennial. Distinguished speakers are happy to be lending their presence and their voices to this notable occasion.

New York State invited the entire country to join with it in this day of rejoicing, and, as a consequence, patriotic and civic groups and many other organizations have responded. At its Sixty-third Continental Congress in April of this year, the Daughters of the American Revolution adopted a resolution requesting every chapter in the Society to set aside this day as commemorative of the *First American Congress* and to plan appropriate programs therefor. That is why I am here today at the behest of the Putnam Hill Chapter of Greenwich.

While some historians may, fairly or unfairly, claim that the proposals drafted by Benjamin Franklin were never made effective, we do recognize that whatever did or did not happen, the *Albany Congress* started something that resulted in "a perfect union, one and inseparable."

On October 7, 1765, the *Stamp Act Congress* was held in New York City. The action of this Congress was purely declaratory and no attempt was made to legislate. The importance of the meeting lay in its demonstration of the possibility of union and of the path leading to it. We all know that in March of 1766 the Stamp Act was repealed, though the Crown relinquished no other powers.

The next and final move was made in 1774, when fifty men met in Carpenters' Hall in Philadelphia and after long deliberations organized the *First Continental Congress*. A fascinating chapter in history is the diary of young John Adams, delegate from Massachusetts, who apparently kept an accurate account of the proceedings, though he writes of his fellow delegates in a casual, informal way. He refers frequently to Payton Randolph, Patrick Henry, General Lee, Col. Washington, the Rutledge brothers and many others of note.

Adams states (quote) that "the deliberations were slow because there is so much wit, sense, learning, subtlety and eloquence among the fifty gentlemen that an immensity of time is spent unnecessarily." (Unquote.) In his diary Mr. Adams refrains from dwelling upon his own part in the *First Continental Congress*, but history itself has recorded his brilliant achievements.

It is difficult to believe that these great men of wisdom, foresight and keen understanding would judge too harshly the nation they helped to build were they here today. They would reckon with the points of difference between then and now and no doubt they would say to us as we stumble along: "The future is safe if you keep the faith. Then, by the grace of God, you shall not perish from the earth."

They might remind us of those immortal words of Daniel Webster: "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable"; of the cry of Patrick Henry: "Give me liberty or give me death"; of the sublime retort of Nathan Hale as he faced execution: "I only regret that I have but one life to give for my country."

With such a heritage we *must* keep that faith, now and forever.

---

Mrs. Carbon H. Gillaspie, of Colorado, died August 26. A member of the Arapahoe Chapter, Mrs. Gillaspie was State Regent of Colorado, 1938-41; and Vice President General, 1942-46. Mrs. Gillaspie was a Vice Chairman of the Radio and Television Committee; State Chairman for Colorado of the American Indians Committee; currently a member of the Vice Presidents General Club.

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# Army Wives of 1777

BY COLONEL ROY J. HONEYWELL, U.S.A.R.

**M**EN win battles, but women have been the inspiration of prolonged campaigns since the beginning of history. Few have essayed the role of Joan of Arc or Molly Pitcher. Thousands have challenged their warriors to endure and to try again, to spurn compromise and to triumph or go down to defeat undaunted. Even more telling has been the ministry of women to the victims of battle and disease. Of the women who kept close to their husbands in the tense summer of 1777, three are conspicuous for strength of character no less than for their share in the martial events of that year along the upper Hudson.

\* \* \* \* \*

On a bright afternoon in May 1916 a professor and a group of students from the State College visited the Schuyler Mansion in Albany. Around one of the fireplaces some workmen had just uncovered a series of fine old Dutch tiles bearing scripture scenes in blue and white, which had been covered for so many years that their existence had been forgotten. Little imagination was needed to see in this a symbol of one factor which has been vital in three centuries of New York life. Back of the surface lath and plaster stands the sturdy tiling of Dutch integrity and thrift, contributing materially to the soundness and balance of a great state. Combining the best of Dutch and-English construction, the house for forty years was the home of one of the most distinguished army wives of the American Revolution, Catherine Van Rensselaer Schuyler.

This lady was a granddaughter of a younger son of The Patroon and lived at the Lower Manor House at Claverack. Her mother was Engeltke Livingston. This name suggests that the bearer could not have been less than half Dutch; and we are not surprised to learn that the Scotsman who founded this distinguished Hudson Valley family married a Schuyler. Catherine's descent from the old Dutch aristocracy could have been only a trifle more complete.

The lady herself is more interesting than her ancestry. As a young girl she was called "The Morning Star" by her many relatives in Albany. An early writer described her as delicate, graceful, sprightly, frugal, industrious, well educated, and characterized by firmness of will. On September 21, 1753, a youth of nineteen visiting in New York closed a letter of Abraham Ten Broeck at Albany with the words: "with love to Peggy and sweet Kitty V. R. when you see her."

Who was this young man who thought this girl of eighteen so sweet? His name was Philip John Schuyler. He was the nephew and heir of Madam Schuyler, the social autocrat of Albany society for a generation, and grand nephew of Peter Schuyler, the influential statesman of half a century before. His mother was Cornelia Van Cortlandt, a woman of strong character who held extensive properties in her own right.

When the French and Indian War broke out, Philip raised a company and marched to Johnson's camp at Lake George. After the battle of September 7 he was put in charge of the prisoners because of his knowledge of the French language. He became quite friendly with the wounded French commander, the Baron Dieskau; and his mother and Catherine showed many kindnesses to the unfortunate officer while he remained in Albany.

We can but imagine the romantic fancies which may have passed through Catherine's mind when she saw the twenty-one-year-old captain return from a victorious battle with a baron among his captives. Possibly she had a fleeting thought of a Roman consul leading some vanquished Gallic chieftain up the Capitol. Perhaps the uniform gave her Caesar a new dignity. Be that as it may, they were married on September 17. At the age of twenty, sweet Kitty V. R. had become an army wife.

Within a week Philip was back in camp arranging transportation for the army. Catherine was established in his home with his mother, his younger brothers, and his widowed sister. Nearby lived Aunt Schuyler, who ruled the social

life of her many relatives with a rod of iron.

Philip went to Oswego and Frontenac as Bradstreet's deputy. After the disaster at Ticonderoga his boats brought home the wounded and the body of his friend, Lord Howe. He found the great Schuyler barn converted into a hospital and his wife, mother, and sisters ready to care for the sufferers. The next winter Bradstreet sent him to London to settle his accounts as Quartermaster General. The story of the voyage reads like fiction. The captain died, and Philip was the only man aboard who knew how to navigate; they found an abandoned slaver and released the captives below decks; captured by a French privateer, they were retaken by a British frigate. Finally they reached England, and he carried out his mission, which took more than a year. During his absence Catherine built the fine house in Albany which was to be their home the rest of their lives.

Between the wars the Schuylers developed a veritable manorial village at Saratoga where the Fish Kill falls into the Hudson rather more than thirty miles north of Albany. Here they operated lumber, flour, and flax mills, a fishery, and other enterprises. The products were sent down the river by boat, some going as far as Bermuda. The family often spent the summer here, and many distinguished guests were entertained in this second home. Long afterward the village was renamed Schuylerville.

When the Revolution came, Philip was elected to the Continental Congress, only to return in a few weeks as a major general of the Continental Army commanding the northern department. Then followed two years of arduous and disheartening service in which he strained every resource to equip troops, forts, and boats for the Canadian expedition and to guard the Champlain and Mohawk Valleys. Blamed for the incompetence of others, thwarted by political rivals, maligned and betrayed by subordinates, suffering severe and frequent illness, he wrote: "If Job had been a general in my situation, his memory had not been so famous for patience!"

Then came the decisive year of 1777. By midsummer Burgoyne had control of the lakes, and St. Leger was on the

upper Mohawk. Ticonderoga had fallen with disheartening promptness. Schuyler blocked the roads and swept the country bare of anything the invader might use. Catherine went to Saratoga to save such valuables as she could bring away. To the fugitives along the road who urged her to turn back, she replied: "A general's wife should not know fear." The broad fields by the river were brown with ripening grain which could be very useful to Burgoyne. With her own hands she applied the torch and left acres of blackened stubble for the enemy.

Schuyler's labors began to bear fruit. New troops joined him. The Bennington and Mohawk expeditions were overwhelming. The time had come for the American army and its patient leader to start a victorious advance. At this moment Horatio Gates arrived with orders from Congress to take command. Even Wilkinson, Gates' aide, was moved to say, "I loved Gates, but I loved justice better." Schuyler's response was to give the new commander all charts and papers which might be helpful and to offer to serve in any way.

After the surrender Burgoyne and about twenty of his officers passed several days in Albany as guests of the Schuylers. Catherine and her daughters exerted themselves not only to make them comfortable but to relieve the humiliation of defeat. Burgoyne spoke feelingly of such kindness to the man who had burned their house and mills at Saratoga, but Schuyler dismissed his losses as merely the fortunes of war.

Late in the war a small party of Tories and Indians made a sudden descent upon the house in Albany, hoping to capture or kill the General. One of the girls snatched her baby sister from the cradle and ran upstairs. The banister still shows the gash made by the tomahawk thrown at her by one of the savages. Foiled in their primary purpose, the raiders seized a few valuables and fled. Many years afterward some silverware in Ontario was identified as part of this plunder.

Catherine was the mother of fourteen children, several of whom died in infancy. One of her daughters married an Englishman who later sat in Parliament. One became the wife of Alexander Hamilton. Another married The Patroon, while the

bride's brother married a sister of the groom. This admirable woman died suddenly in 1803. Never did she show the characteristics of a great American woman more worthily than by her courage and patriotism in 1777, thrown into strong relief by her kindness to vanquished enemies.

\* \* \* \* \*

"I wish you were our commander," said a British general to a drenched and weary but indomitable little woman who asked why they did not press on while her husband covered their retreat. It was the evening of October 9, and they were at Saratoga where Burgoyne's defeated army had dragged its wagon train and cannon through eight miles of mud in a night and day of rain. It was not the first time General Phillips had chafed under Burgoyne's delays. He was speaking in unfeigned admiration to Frederika von Massow, wife of the Baron Riedesel.

The troops hired by George III for service in America came from several of the German states, though some writers call them all Hessians. Though some were guilty of outrages, thousands of them fought as honorable men. Nearly all of those with Burgoyne were men of Brunswick, and Riedesel was their general. The American soldiers called him "Red Hazel."

Frederika was born in 1746, the daughter of an officer of Frederick II. Besides her native tongue, she spoke French and English and gave many other evidences of culture and refinement. A portrait by Tischbein shows a delicate and fashionable damoisele who would have graced the court of Versailles in the days of the old regime. At the age of sixteen she married the talented young Baron, and their life seems to have been one of marked devotion.

In 1776 the Baron was ordered to Canada, and his wife, with their three little girls, followed a year later. As soon as she debarked at Quebec, she set out in a caleche to join her husband. The road was so rough that for safety's sake she bound her second daughter securely in a corner of the vehicle and held the youngest in her arms, while the eldest sat on her purse between her feet. Doubtless it was a relief to reach the end of the road and finish the journey in a canoe.

When the army crossed the Hudson, she refused to stay behind. On October 7, Burgoyne, Phillips, and Fraser were to dine with them. Instead Fraser was carried in during the afternoon, and the table quickly gave place to a bed for the dying general. Giving him such comfort as she could and preparing for the retreat, she passed a sad and anxious night.

The next evening Fraser was buried on a hilltop beside the Hudson. As the officers followed the body to the grave, the Americans across the river saw what seemed to be a troop movement and opened fire. The Baroness watched anxiously the spot where her husband stood while the cannon balls dashed the loose soil over the burial party, but Chaplain Brudenell calmly read the majestic service of the Church of England. Some historians state that the Americans soon realized what they were witnessing and thereafter fired unshot minute guns as a tribute to a gallant foe. Neither the Baroness nor Burgoyne mentions this incident in their accounts of the funeral, though the former says that Gates stated that he would not have permitted the cannonade if he had known that a burial was taking place. Perhaps in the evolution of tradition this statement grew into the story of the minute-gun salute recorded by Lossing as early as 1848.

The retreat began soon after Fraser's burial; so did the rain. The Baroness spent the night in her caleche. The next day her husband stopped after many hours of exhausting duty, entered the vehicle, and slept for three hours with his head on her shoulder. That night Burgoyne entertained his officers at supper in the Schuyler house, then burned the building and the mills so that they would not hamper the operation of his artillery.

A mile north of the Fish Kill the Baroness took refuge in a house owned by Peter Lansing. Burgoyne fortified a position on the hills west of the river, while the Americans closed around him. A little north of the Lansing house is a small volcanic cone, the only one in that part of the country. Here a battery was posted to command the road to the north, and other guns beyond the river opened fire.

Though the house was occupied only by women, children, and wounded men, the American gunners believed it was an im-

portant headquarters and put eleven balls through it before they were ordered to a new position. Even the vaulted cellar where the inmates took refuge was not safe. Surgeon Jones lay on a table waiting for the amputation of a leg when a cannon shot broke through the masonry and carried away the other. Hastening to his relief, the Baroness found him in a corner scarcely breathing.

Six days she spent in this house, aiding the wounded, making tea and coffee for them and sharing her wine and food. Several officers had given her their purses, watches, or other valuables for safekeeping. These she carried in her corset, finding them rather inconvenient but being more concerned lest she should lose them. It was at this time that the Baron wanted her to go to the Americans to get out of danger, but she said she would rather stay than to be compelled to be courteous to people who might be killing her husband at any time. Three wounded officers who could ride in an emergency promised her that each of them would take one of her little girls on his horse if flight should become necessary, and one of her husband's horses was kept ready if she should need it. The old house still shows the marks of the bombardment.

After the surrender the Baroness started for the American camp with her three little girls in her stalwart caleche, feeling reassured by the friendly expressions on many faces as they passed. When she neared the tents, a handsome gentleman met them, kissed the children as he lifted them to the ground, and escorted them to Gates' tent. Here she was welcomed by Burgoyne and Phillips, already on friendly terms with the victor. The gentleman invited her to dine at his tent, saying that it would be quieter than in the large group of officers at headquarters. Here she enjoyed one of the best meals she ever ate and learned that her host was General Schuyler. He invited her to make her home at his house as long as she and her family should remain in Albany.

The Riedesels never forgot the hospitality of the Schuylers, who treated them like honored guests for several days before they set out for Boston, and the two families separated like old friends. When he sailed for Europe six years later, the Baron sent a message reiterating their

thanks and expressing the hope that he might have the opportunity to return the courtesy at some time in Germany.

The Queen's birthday occurred while they were near Boston, and some of the officers drank the royal health abundantly. The little girls found the wine and followed their example with tragic results. When their mother discovered what was the matter with them, she reproved them gently, but they defended themselves on the ground that they also loved the King and Queen very much.

The family went to Virginia with the Convention troops, a twelve weeks' journey of 678 miles. As the Baron suffered a sunstroke, they went to the Frederick springs for the bath. Here they met Washington's family and a Mrs. "Garel." She and the Baroness became fast friends. Really she was one of the Maryland Carrolls. She entertained her new friends for eight or ten days in her home when they were sent to New York for the General to be exchanged.

In New York it was impossible to buy firewood, and Clinton ordered the shade trees along the streets to be cut for fuel. Though she suffered greatly from cold, the Baroness protested so vigorously that the trees were saved. During this winter a little daughter was born and named "America." She became the Countess Bernsdorf.

Transferred to Canada soon afterward, the Baroness entered into the life of the country. To visit friends in Montreal, she traveled by sledge for a week on the frozen river. In the spring the Baron set out 1,200 fruit trees on their farm, and she made butter and pickled cucumbers. It was here that she first saw cranberries. A daughter born at this time was named "Canada" but did not live to grow up.

In 1783 they sailed for England. They were received by the King and Queen and entertained like old friends at the royal fireside. After an absence of so many years, their home in Germany seemed home indeed. Idolized by her nine children, the Baroness lived till March 29, 1808, surviving her husband by eight years.

This remarkable woman cannot be described without superlatives. Accustomed to luxury and authority, she endured indignity and privation without complaint. Sustained by a deep religious faith, she

met whatever came with an unshaken courage. She showed an ability to recognize the virtues of enemies which is hard to attain under the tensions of war. Of the Americans she wrote: "Every one of them was a soldier by nature and could shoot very well. Besides, the thought of fighting for their Fatherland and their freedom inspired them with still greater courage."

"She was the loveliest of women," said the Baroness Riedesel of Christian Henrietta Caroline, the wife of Major John Dyke Acland, commander of the Grenadiers. She added, not without a faint note of surprise, that the Major's wife loved him ardently though he was a plain, rough man who was intoxicated much of the time.

This lady, usually called Lady Harriet, was a daughter of the Earl of Ilchester, born on January 3, 1749-50. She and Acland were married in 1770. Four years later he was elected to Parliament, where he urged vigorous measures toward the colonies and came into violent collision with Fox and Burke. The year before his marriage he made the grand tour with Thomas Townshend. As a symbol of their friendship they arranged to have their portraits painted together by Sir Joshua Reynolds. Before this work was finished, they quarreled; and neither would pay the artist or accept the picture.

This couple came to Canada with the Major's regiment in 1776, and soon afterward Lady Harriet nursed her husband through a severe illness in a miserable hut at Chambly. When he was wounded at Hubbardton, she hastened from Montreal to Whitehall to care for him, resolved to go with the army in the future. Just before crossing the Hudson, they escaped with difficulty when a pet dog upset their candle and burned their tent.

In the battle of October 7 Acland's command was on the left of Burgoyne's attacking party. Assailed front and flank, the Grenadiers fell back after a gallant fight, leaving their commander shot through both legs. As Major Wilkinson followed the retreating British, he heard a feeble voice saying, "Protect me, Sir, against that boy," and saw the Major lying in the corner of a fence, while a boy aimed at him with a musket. Wilkinson had the wounded officer carried to Poor's quarters inside the American fortifications. This

little house, deprived of its later additions, still stands substantially as it did in 1777.

When news of her husband's fall reached Lady Harriet, she was greatly distressed, but in the confusion of defeat and retreat she did not know what to do. Apparently she went with the army much of the way to Saratoga. Drenched by twelve hours of rain but encouraged by the Baroness, she sent a message to Burgoyne, asking permission to go to the American lines. He was impressed by her courage, though he could not give her even a cup of wine, but wrote a note to Gates asking his courtesy to the lady. Just as darkness fell, she set out in an open boat with her maid, the Major's valet, and Chaplain Brudenell.

The distance to the American lines was something between five and nine miles. Rain, wind, darkness, and cold made it a miserable journey. When the challenge of the first sentry was answered in a clear woman's voice, he feared treachery and kept them at a distance till Major Dearborn was called. He assured her that her husband was in no danger, served tea and other comforts at his quarters, and gave the party shelter till morning. Gates sent her with a proper escort to her husband's bedside, where she remained until they went to Albany. The Major was soon able to visit New York on parole. While there he exerted himself to improve the condition of the American prisoners in that town.

For more than a century various writers have told how Major Acland returned to England and was killed in a duel which followed his violent denial of the charge by another officer that the Americans were cowards. It was said that the shock threw Lady Harriet into a period of insanity, but that she recovered after two years and married Chaplain Brudenell. Unfortunately this romantic tale is contradicted by what seem more reliable records. The Major fought a duel without injury but died from what seems to have been pneumonia on November 22, 1778.

Lady Harriet never remarried. Her son succeeded to the baronetcy, and her daughter married the Earl of Carnarvon. She died near Taunton on July 21, 1815. A portrait by Sir Joshua Reynolds, painted about 1772, shows great determination of character.

# What Kind of a Member Are You?

BY GERTRUDE S. CARRAWAY

**I**N these days of numerous tests and quiz programs, it might be helpful and interesting for Daughters of the American Revolution to judge their scores as members of our National Society and Chapters by carefully grading their individual attributes of good membership by frank answers to the following questions.

This test may be taken privately at home, or individually at D. A. R. Chapter meetings, where it might form a splendid program for discussions and plans to improve the Chapter and its reports. Remember, in studying the results, that, no matter how high may be your mark, all of us can always do even better.

Give yourself ten points for a "yes" answer to each of the ten questions. Should you not be able conscientiously to allow as many as the full ten points for a question, put down what you think is your right grade as it applies to yourself, in any number of points from one to ten.

If your total score adds up to 100, you are an **OUTSTANDING** member of our Society. If your score aggregates 90, you are an **EXCELLENT** Daughter of the American Revolution. If it totals 80, you are a **VERY GOOD** Daughter. If it figures 70, you are a **WORTHY** member. If it falls below 70, you should at once resolve to be a more loyal, studious and active member.

The questions follow:

1. Do you attend your Chapter meetings regularly? .....
2. Do you participate in the business discussions, abiding by accepted Parliamentary procedures? .....
3. Do you consent graciously to undertake any work or responsibility which might be asked of you? .....
4. Do you work in a congenial manner with the other members, considering them as your friends striving together for common purposes? .....
5. Do you try to do your part along all lines of the D. A. R. National Honor Roll, State and Chapter activities? .....
6. Do you accept decisions after they have been adopted by majority vote? .....
7. Do you read and study the official publications of the National Society, State Society and Chapter? .....
8. Do you know and understand the D. A. R. objectives and projects and its policies as formulated in its Resolutions for the year? .....
9. Are you a loyal, interested and active member? .....
10. Are you willing for the National Society and your Chapter to be judged by you? .....

## Historic Old North Church Damaged

Many Daughters of the American Revolution are keenly interested in the restoration of Old North Church, a historic Revolutionary shrine in Boston, whose steeple suffered hurricane damage.

Members may send contributions *directly* to Paul F. Clark, president of the John Hancock Life Insurance Company, 200 Berkeley Street, Boston, marked "Old North Church Fund." Contributions should be reported to Mrs. Wayne M. Cory, Historian General, N. S. D. A. R., after being made to Mr. Clark.

The Daughters of the American Revolution are interested in all such historical shrines and restorations and through the years have made a notable record in this field in all parts of the United States.

## Memos for Members

BY SARAH CORBIN ROBERT

A CHURCH of 1200 members in an eastern city whose lecture halls are crowded at every church supper concludes that it has had a fine attendance if forty to fifty members appear for the annual business meeting. This same situation prevails in many organizations including some Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution for, although business meetings need not be boring, far too many of them are both boring and a waste of time.

The reason that our business meetings do not win respect may sometimes be due to lack of leadership and careful planning, but perhaps more often it is due to the failure of the average member to recognize her own responsibility in making the meeting good or bad and her own ability to change existing conditions by working with others toward that end.

A business meeting can be worthwhile. I shall always remember one of about 250 people. The first Fall meeting of a woman's club, it had been timed to one hour. Each chairman had done as she had been requested—limited her written statement to "sell" her year's program to 400 words. She had less than three minutes to win a year's support for her department. As members were lining up afterward to sign for their preferred activities, a lovely young woman at the drama table was heard to say, "I never knew that a business meeting could be so interesting." It had been so because every participant had done two things: she had followed the master plan for the meeting and had respected the rights of every other participant as well as her own.

The National Society has reason for just pride in the mounting accomplishment and the increasing service of its committees, but with growth and expansion, the necessity for efficient operation of every component part—from the smallest Chapter to the largest one, from the newest member to the one longest in service—becomes more and more essential.

Through nine editions of its official Handbook, published at least once in each

administration, the National Society has made available to the membership in an easy, concise form basic information toward better procedure in meetings. Apparently many members are unfamiliar with the Handbook or have overlooked its value because, year after year, secretaries continue to use a long form for recording a motion in the minutes when the shorter form in the Handbook would save words and time, and members continue to move the acceptance of countless reports offered only for information that require no action whatsoever.

A check of the letters received by the parliamentarian during the two months preceding the writing of this article shows that approximately fifty percent of the questions asked, including those on bylaws, could be answered by referring to the Handbook or to the parliamentary authority adopted by the National Society.

As I see the problem, the purpose of these articles is not to repeat rules that an interested member can discover for herself, but to encourage her in ways of enlarging her usefulness in meetings of her Chapter, and thereby of increasing her own satisfaction in her membership.

Fortunately there are ways without number in which a member can help even though she is not a skilled parliamentarian. From time to time there will be a few thoughts on group cooperation, but in this article we are listing a number of suggestions for the individual member. Some of them have little relationship to one another, but each is important in itself. They all have, however, one great common factor that must underlie every satisfactory meeting, and that is fairness—to the organization, to officers, and to members, one and all.

Be on time. Allow for the "parking situation." To cause delay in opening a meeting is unfair alike to the young mother who is paying a sitter while the meeting waits and to the member who must pick up father at the office at 4:30.

Make the gathering easy to preside over.

Take seats near the front and in the center. Make it easy for the teachers and the secretaries, who must necessarily come late, to slip in unnoticed without that interruption to the meeting. "There are a few seats down in front."

The psychological effect of a scattered audience is bad. On a stormy night about sixty people were spread in groups of twos or threes over a hall that seated 300. About fifteen minutes after the appointed hour the president turned to me saying, "Shall we wait for more to come?" I answered with the question, "Why not ask everyone to move to the front center?" As she looked at the result she commented, "Perhaps we had better begin." The program was really good. The audience felt rewarded for coming in a way that could not have been possible with rows of vacant chairs in front of them.

Cultivate a tolerant attitude toward the minutes. The feeling that minutes, like an operation, must be endured is all too prevalent. Minutes are the official record of the organization's activities and the source of original evidence in case of future question. The secretary's proposals are her suggestions for that record. It is your responsibility as a member to ask yourself if that is the record that you want to approve as the original source of future reference. It is true that minutes are often needlessly long. For short cuts in writing minutes, see the suggestions in the Handbook. In the edition of 1953, the page is 145.

Observe time limits. If you are allowed three minutes to report, remember that, unless you are a skilled commentator, you must have only 400 to 425 words or you will be taking time that belongs to someone else. The member who after time is called says, "There's just one more thing I want to tell you. It's so interesting, I know you won't mind," is being unfair to all the others who have observed the time. Incidentally, also, she is doing a disservice to herself.

If you know in advance that you are going to make a certain motion, write it out and then cut it to the fewest words possible, consistent with its purpose. The

simple act of passing a well-written motion to the secretary after reading adds a surprising amount of smoothness to a meeting. Better still is a carbon copy also for the president to use in stating the question.

In case of doubt as to the result of a voice vote as announced by the chair, you can clear away the uncertainty, and perhaps save a lot of discussion later, simply by calling out "Division" as soon as the result is announced. This means that the chair will call for a rising vote of the affirmative and then of the negative. If there is still doubt, she may order a count, or a member may move that a count be taken. This call of "Division" is also a sure way of waking up an indifferent meeting when few people are taking the trouble to vote.

If you do not know what motion to use to accomplish a specific purpose, feel free to ask the presiding officer for direction. Merely address the chair, and say, "A parliamentary inquiry." When the chair asks you to state your inquiry, ask for the parliamentary guidance that you need. This is a far better contribution to the meeting than to speak out when you are not sure of your ground, and then be ruled out of order by the chair.

One way of making a better meeting is to remember that often it is not wise to do the things you have a right to do. A right is often inseparably linked with a duty. You have a right to speak twice to the same question on the same day, if no one who hasn't spoken wants to do so, and even more by permission of the assembly. But, if every member claimed her full right to speak on every question, a business meeting would drag on for hours. Along with the right to speak is the duty to recognize that every other member has the right to speak as much as you do, and that you must therefore make your comments short, to the point, and must stop when you have no new pertinent points to offer.

These are but few of the many ways in which a member may help to make a business meeting worthwhile. What others can you discover?

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Change of address for subscribers to the D. A. R. MAGAZINE must reach the magazine office at least six weeks in advance of mailing date. Under new postal regulations magazines with incorrect addresses are destroyed by the post office department.

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## American Red Cross Committee

BY MRS. CHARLES R. CURTISS

*National Chairman*

"VIRTUE is its own reward"—Most of us know the truth of this old precept and, in her budding womanhood, Miss Clara Barton undoubtedly read it in many a copy-book as she taught in the schools of New Jersey about 1845. Her life was a definite summary of this truism and she must have been painfully aware of her ultimate reward, as she nursed, at the cost of her health, during the Civil War. Originating and financing, personally, a systematic search for missing soldiers following the war, she later went to Europe to recuperate and there she saw the Red Cross in action during the Franco-German war. Actively participating in this new field of work, Miss Barton was decorated with the Gold Cross of Baden and the Iron Cross of Germany. Returning to America in 1877 she was fired with the desire to see the United States in the Geneva Convention in Switzerland.

In 1881, the American Association of the Red Cross was organized with Miss Barton as President and the first local chapter was at Dansville, New York. Miss Barton retained the Presidency until 1904, never dreaming that fifty years later in Geneva, 71 nations would be represented at the League of Red Cross Societies.

World War I saw the beginning of Red Cross Camp Service and Hospital Service with Field Directors and their staffs moving with the Army overseas. Canteen Service solved the problem of lack of dining rooms as our soldiers traveled across the country. World War I also brought forth the Motor Corps, with 12,000 women enrolled. Production Service enrolled thousands of volunteers making millions of surgical dressings, socks, sweaters and other articles for the Armed Forces overseas and Civilian relief.

World War II summoned the Forces of the American Red Cross to greater heights, as the Blood donor program was instituted and a total of 13,326,242 pints of blood were collected, thus making the term "blood donor" a common household word, as well as a badge of patriotic service.

At the conclusion of World War II, the Daughters of the American Revolution decided their Red Cross activity would be listed as a sub-committee under the Conservation Committee. But at the 62nd Continental Congress in 1953, the Red Cross Committee was re-activated as a full time committee—"To record and report blood donor service and work performed for veterans in World Wars I and II, and Korea, and other services given to those in the Armed forces of our country."

With one first class army still in Korea and another in Europe, entailing three and one-half million men and women still in uniform, this call for service in the American Red Cross is of vital importance and the program is in full swing with every chapter in the country urged to participate and contribute. The threat to Freedom and our system of living is with us constantly, as we are conscious of an uneasy peace with predictions for tomorrow most uncertain.

The Daughters of the American Revolution and the American Red Cross are the only two organizations that have been granted charters by the Congress of the United States to carry on humanitarian work and service, as well as to promote fundamental Americanism through their various prescribed channels.

With neighboring locations, each covering a square in the beautiful city of Washington, the D. A. R. Memorial Continental Hall and the Memorial Building of the American Red Cross, both facing 17th Street, were designed by the same architect, with much the same Grecian pattern. A cordial relationship has always prevailed between the two neighbors and during World War II, when the needs of the Red Cross became acute, the north room of our Museum was converted into a work room, with other available rooms likewise used for the overflow Red Cross work, including prisoner of war relief; camp and hospital service; four rooms for the Army and Navy Auxiliaries, including a Day Nursery and outdoor playground

for the children of enlisted men whose wives were obliged to take paying positions. Here a noonday luncheon was served and a registered Nurse was in daily attendance.

Most of us live sunny lives of comparative ease and comfort and stories of human desperation and almost total incapacity seem of another world. But the scourge of war and its after-effects are with us constantly as a visit to a Veterans' Hospital soon reveals. There, hundreds of disabled veterans are in need of the constant attention, care and encouragement that only women seem able to bring to them. For these veterans there is always a steep hill just ahead that in some stumbling, dark way must be topped and that way can be most stumbling and blind when health and morale are gone. The Daughters of the American Revolution are in a position to bring hope and comfort to these afflicted ones—the wounded and the demoralized who have given so much; the paraplegic or the boy with progressive sclerosis—in fact all our invalid war casualties who say from the depths of their misery "God bless the Gray Ladies."

Anxiety, privation and heartbreak follow in the wake of war and this grievous load is usually the fate of women because of their biological instincts of sympathy and motherly love. It takes courage to serve as a Gray Lady; it takes a kind and understanding heart to be a successful nurse's Aide or Assistant. A present day example of the bravery, courage and fortitude of women is brought to us by a French Red Cross trained nurse. Mr. Walter Bedell Smith, United States Under-Secretary of State, informs us that Lieutenant Gene-

vieve de Garland Terraube, of the French Air Force had Red Cross training. This gallant nurse chose to remain with "her boys" during the forty days and nights of horror at Dien Bien Phu before the fall of that fortress in the jungles of Indo-China. With scarcely an hour of sleep many nights, "Sweet Genevieve," as the boys named her, at the age of 29 insists she only did her duty. We ponder the duty that kept this nurse ministering to the wounded and dying through this savage and prolonged battle when an air lift could readily have taken her back to her home in Paris. In some circumstances, we know it takes more courage to live than to die.

With a sincere cordiality and friendliness, the Staff of the American Red Cross received the National chairman, Mrs. Charles R. Curtiss and her committee on April 20, 1954 in the National Red Cross Headquarters. Stained glass Tiffany windows, the gift of the Women's Relief Corps of the North and the United Daughters of the Confederacy of the South served as a background when Mr. Ellsworth Bunker, the National President, addressed the group, followed by Mrs. Robert Whitelaw Wilson, Director of Volunteers. Punch was served later in the Balcony with members of the Red Cross personnel as hostesses. Miss Gertrude Carraway, President General, brought greetings and a message of commendation for the Red Cross. Four members of the Cabinet likewise responded with gracious words.

A new Committee has attained dignity, honor and enthusiasm. With the aid of each chapter and member, The American Red Cross Committee will grow and prosper!

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### Among Our Contributors

The Hon. George L. Genung, Justice of the Municipal Court in New York City 1917 to date; Trustee of the Youth Consultation Service and member of many outstanding groups. Col. Roy J. Honeywell, U. S. A. R., is editor of the official publication of the Military Chaplains Association of the U. S. A.; Ruth Smith Williams is a member of the Micajah Petway Chapter; Bessie Bright is the former secretary of the D. A. R. MAGAZINE office. Mrs. Thomas Kirkpatrick of the Putnam Hill Chapter forwarded the article by Grace L. Brosseau, Past President General, D. A. R.

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# The Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund—What It Does

BY MISS LOUISE J. GRUBER

*National Chairman, Junior Membership Committee*

ONE of the objectives of our National Society is education and one of the main interests of D.A.R. members along that line is the work done by schools and colleges on the list of Approved Schools. The Junior Membership Committee participates in this interest and, since 1938, has contributed steadily and increasingly to the furtherance of the education of deserving young people through the Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund, the committee's only national fund-raising project.

Last month, in this Magazine, we outlined the background of the Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund and its growth over the years. This month let us examine the personal side to see what it does.

Each year portions of the Fund are allocated to our own D.A.R. schools—Tamassee and Kate Duncan Smith. The remaining portion goes to the Approved School or Schools having the greatest need for scholarships.

Contributions made during the year 1953-54 enabled us to disburse \$4,000 for use in the coming year as follows: Tamassee \$1,400, Kate Duncan Smith \$1,300, and Lincoln Memorial University \$1,300.

Because of space limitations we shall only discuss Tamassee and Kate Duncan

Smith in this article, saving details about the Fund's use at Lincoln for December.

Let us travel first into the hills of South Carolina to our boarding school—to Tamassee, "the place of the sunlight of God." Here we find a school of twelve grades having about 450 students enrolled. Some 215 of these are boarding students who come from the rural mountain areas of three states and the balance are day students coming from surrounding communities.

Scholarship money received is divided into scholarships of \$200 each. The Juniors, therefore, will have seven Tamassee youngsters as their "Helen Pouch Scholarship children" this year. There is no definite plan to determine which students receive the scholarships—all who board need them.

At the time this is being written only five scholarships have been assigned, these going to the children whose pictures are at the bottom of this page. Wanda Owen is thirteen and in seventh grade. Her teachers say she is an excellent student. Clifford Carpenter, who is ten years old and in fourth grade, has two sisters and a brother. They hail from a place called Bear Pen. Bertie Nelle Wilson, a fifteen-year-old ninth grader, is from an isolated mountain area and doing well at Tamassee.

SCHOLARSHIP CHILDREN AT TAMASSEE D. A. R. SCHOOL



Wanda Owen

Clifford Carpenter

Bertie Nelle Wilson

Charles Thomas

Gwendolyn Ivester

Charles Thomas is sixteen years old, in the eleventh grade and a good student. He has one sister who is a Tamassee graduate and another enrolled there now. Gwendolyn Ivester, who has had to miss a year of school because of trouble with her eyes, is now a fourth grader. She is ten years old and she also has a sister at Tamassee.

Bill Nix, the boy who spoke about Tamassee at Continental Congress last year, is a former recipient of one of the Junior's Helen Pouch scholarships. He graduated in the spring and planned to enter college on a work scholarship. Bill's sister, Audrey, also held one of these scholarships while at Tamassee. She is now a college sophomore.

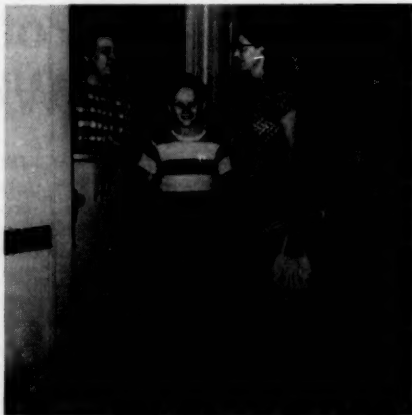
These and others like them are enjoying fuller lives because of the education received at Tamassee D.A.R. School.

But, now, let's head for the Kate Duncan Smith D.A.R. School at Grant, Alabama. Here the money received from the Junior Membership Committee's scholarship fund is used differently than at the other schools. We might say it provides "medical scholarships."

Because strong, sound, healthy bodies have a definite relationship to a child's ability to learn and to play at school, and because of the lack of regular medical care in rural homes in the area served by the School, a health program was established many years ago. The money received through the Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund is used for vital and necessary health work.

Some of the needs are corrective or preventive, others are of the emergency type. In recent years a new hospital for crippled children was built in Birmingham and many of the operations which formerly had to be paid for are now performed for the K.D.S. youngsters without charge, although some do incur an expenditure. This arrangement has released money for care which can be obtained in the immediate vicinity of the School. Tonsillectomies, dental work, stitches, broken bones—these are a few instances of needs cared for by money from the Fund.

The expenses of the Dick Health House, which also serves as a community clinic, are part of the School's health program and a portion of the Kate Duncan Smith allotment from our Fund assists with these services. A few actual cases will illustrate the help given.



Mac, a student at Kate Duncan Smith D. A. R. School, is all smiles despite the fact he is being admitted to the hospital to have his tonsils removed. He is accompanied by the school nurse at right.

One rainy morning as the school bus arrived there was the usual rush to get out of the rain. All tried to be first into the building and in the scramble a third-grade boy was pushed against the door hinge, cutting his knee badly. The school nurse administered first aid and then took him in town to the doctor to have the wound closed with four stitches. . . . Nona fell at home and hurt her forearm. It became badly swollen and every time she moved her hand there was a squeaking noise. Her father had no money (crops were very poor) so he could not send her to a doctor. The School assumed the responsibility of sending her to a doctor who diagnosed it as a severe sprain. Daily treatments were given by the school nurse at the health room to relieve the pain.

Mac, the twelve-year-old in a large family, was not doing well in school. The nurse arranged for a special examination by a Guntersville physician who advised removal of the child's tonsils. The father of the youngster is dead and the only income for the family is a small welfare check each month. However, the Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund made it possible for this youngster to enter the hospital and have his tonsils removed. This was just last spring and Mac is getting along fine.

These are but a few of the many cases coming under the supervision of the school

(Continued on page 1178)

# Searching for Your Ancestors

By RUTH SMITH WILLIAMS

**M**OST PEOPLE shy off at the mention of the awe-inspiring word *Genealogy*, and excuse themselves when the subject is brought up. Others find delight in gathering data here and there about their ancestors and fitting it together, as one would work with a puzzle. Genealogical research can be an exasperating, disappointing experience, when one "lead" after another winds up a blank wall. If your ancestor was a "will-o-the-wisper," exploring here and there in early times for rich lands, with good accessible streams, for the asking, this complicates matters for the researcher. It takes patience, perseverance and lots of time to track down and identify some ancestors, while others settled, and stayed put. It is interesting, and can be fun.

Let's consider the word *Genealogy*, and really acquaint ourselves with it. Webster says it derives from the Greek words: *Genos*, meaning birth, race, kind, kindred, kin; and *Logos*, the underlying principle of the universe.

Mr. Webster tells us how it should be pronounced; not gene-e-ol-ogy, as most of us pronounce it, but as if it were spelled jin-e-al-ogy. He defines it as "an account, or history of the descent of a person, family or group, from an ancestor; the enumeration of ancestors, and their descendants in the natural order of their succession; the study of pedigrees, and the methods of investigation," and he finally adds: "It is a science, or art," and may I add, only recently has it been accepted as such.

The Bible, from earliest times, laid stress on genealogy. Genesis, Exodus and the Book of Chronicles were called by the Hebrews, "The Books of the Generations," . . . and they are just that, giving the lineage of the prophets from Adam, in the Old Testament.

The genealogy of Christ is given in St. Matthew and St. Luke, in the New Testament. (I am sure you are acquainted with the begats.)

The early patriarchs believed in recording their lineage, and more than once they

admonish us in the Old and New Testaments to "write it down." One of them went so far as to say:

"There be those of them that have left a name behind them, that their praises might be reported, and some there be that have no memorial, who are perished, as though they had never been, and become as though they had never been born . . . and their children after them."

(Their records had not been kept.)

The early settlers of our country conscientiously kept Bible records of marriages, births and deaths, and many times I have come upon these in out of the way places, and thanked my lucky stars. Ours is a young nation, and we have been so busy making this the greatest of all nations, we have not taken the time to "write it down." We not only got out of the habit of recording these vital statistics in our family Bibles, but we permitted our counties and states to forget it for a number of years.

Only forty-odd years ago here in North Carolina we began recording births of our children at our county seats! When I learned of this, I posthaste inquired in my native county seat if I had been registered something more than forty years ago, and the Registrar replied: "We had no registration of births then, but you can post-register your birth if you can find someone who remembers the occasion, or was present at your birth, and you will find enclosed a form for post-registering births." It happened my mother was living, and two of her sisters, though not present at the time, testified I had been born on that date, so, the evidence was accepted, and I have the satisfaction of knowing I am now on the Marion County, South Carolina, registry. Try getting a passport without a birth certificate. Marriage, birth and death records can be very necessary at times, and embarrassment may be yours if you can't produce them.

The early settlers regarded their church registers as important means of recording vital statistics, and I have gained much

from them in old St. Peter's Parish Register of New Kent County, Va. and Prince Frederick Winyaw (Episcopal) Church Register near Plantersville, S. C., both of which gave me valuable data back in the 1730's. Every church should keep a record of the marriages, births and deaths of its parishioners, but do they? Inquire, and find to your sorrow your own baby's christening may be lacking, or your own marriage may not have been recorded!

One of the finest things that can be said of the church of the Latter Day Saints (their mother church, Salt Lake City, Utah), is their regard for keeping vital statistics of their members. In fact, their Genealogical Society is known for its vast collection of family data. It is a required and recognized obligation to posterity that all family records be safely deposited with their Church and Genealogical Society of the State of Utah.

Many of our early records in the South were lost during the War between the States, when family Bibles in old homes, Court Houses and Churches were destroyed by fire. Many who passed on during that period and for some years following, due to their impoverished condition, had no tombstones, and records lost then have never been recovered.

Genealogy is no hobby for an ignoramus. It is a division of history. The study of the lives of ordinary men and women cannot be separated from the great sweep of national and international events. The most obvious illustration I'd say would be our forefathers, who landed at Plymouth Rock, Jamestown, and the Lost Colony, at Roanoke Island, that we now have reason to believe was not lost, but was absorbed by the Croatan Indians, leaving descendants, some of whom, this day have blue eyes and bear the names of those early colonists, in Robeson County.

Starting from scratch to dig up your ancestors can be a rather discouraging undertaking, unless some one has already made search and recordings, and charted your way. When I say charted, I mean just literally charted. When you begin your research, take pen and paper and draw a chart, or get a printed one from the Daughters of the American Revolution headquarters in Washington, and begin by recording your own name, then your

parents' names, births, marriage, and deaths; their parents, and on ad infinitum, until you strike a snag and have to go to the Court House and search into musty records. If you have access to your grandparents' Bibles, you are indeed fortunate. If you have to resort to the census, remember the 1850, which gives the names of the children and their ages, and the 1790 census (which was the first general census), are the most helpful.

You may find yourself interviewing old aunt Mary and uncle Joseph in some remote hamlet, and they are always glad to co-operate, permitting you to copy Bible records, and perhaps piloting you to the family graveyard nearby. But go prepared to battle with weeds and briars; take along a stiff brush to clean away the accumulation of dust, and have ready some black and white crayons, or chalk, to retrace the letters that have almost become obliterated by Time . . . and don't forget your note book and pencil. . . . "Write it down" . . . and always mention the source.

After you have exhausted all the old Bible records, spend a day at the County Seat, searching the early Will Books, and you will find the Deed Books most revealing, and sometimes amusing. Your ancestor may state in his last will and testament made back in 1748 that he is leaving to his daughter Jane, nothing other than a few shillings, as he particularly disliked her husband, Jonathan Jones whom she married against his advice. An old deed may make mention of the fact that an old uncle was giving a piece of land to his favorite nephew, John Smith, Jr., the son of his elder brother, John, for pure love and affection. There you have the name of an ancestor, and his father, and you learn that he was the eldest son, all of which is good information.

For real source material:

Search the 1790 Census and 1850 Census;  
Land Grant Records, using the Index for both Grantor and Grantee;

Military Records . . . Rosters of Soldiers . . . both County and State, usually have these on file;

The War Department, Washington, and Rosters of Veterans of Various Wars;

Partitions of Real Estate that read: "John Jones et al," for these give lists of family names you may be seeking;

Examine the Probate Records; be sure to pour over the records of those who died intestate (without making a will);

Orphans' Court Records; Guardianship Accounts for Minor Children;

Remember this significant, but often overlooked source of information: Witnesses to wills, especially in early times, were usually kinsmen or inlaws, or associated in some way with the maker of the will;

Records of Seamen;

Passports, record of which may be found in Custom House Districts;

Quit Claim Deeds are important in early records; and

Inventories of Estates.

Genealogy is often used to prove claims where estates are in litigation. I know of two famous cases, where professional genealogists had to be engaged to untangle kinship and prove rights.

By all means make copies of old wills; don't just abstract them. They are interesting and informative, and frequently have a bit of humor, or irony, as the case may be. I laughed out loud in that wonderful library in Birmingham, Ala. when I read where one old man demanded that his third wife, Lucy, keep the graves of his first and second wives, Sary and Jennie, and his own, clean swept and free of grass and not to allow any weeds to grow above them.

Most State Libraries have a photostating service, and copies of wills and deeds may be had at a nominal fee. I have had a number photostated and bound into a book, and it gives me satisfaction to have an occasional look at the signatures of those ancestors, written more than a hundred and fifty years ago. Some are clear and firmly written, others trembly, from age and infirmity, but they hold intangible evidence that those men lived, made their contribution to our country and their descendants. I would suggest collecting ancestor's signatures as an interesting hobby.

When wandering through old graveyards, don't be in a hurry. Go leisurely; give your thoughts time to run back through the years, and imagine the type of character this, or that ancestor, may have been. What did he do? Was he short, tall, lean or stout? Religious, or an infidel? What contribution did he make to his community, and his country? Stand-

ing there beside his grave, you may recall lines from the famous "Elegy in a Country Graveyard" (Gray):

"Where heaves the turf in many a mouldering heap,

Each in his narrow cell forever laid  
The rude forefathers of the hamlet, sleep."

You may find some interesting epitaphs, carrying valuable information, such as "He was a Revolutionary Soldier," or "He Fought in the Confederate Army," or "He was a Minister of the Gospel," or "He was a Beloved Physician." Perhaps you may find one with sentiment like this:

"Dear Wife, if yet thy spirit hover nigh  
The Spot where now thy mouldering ashes lie,

Here wilt thou read recorded on my heart

A grief too deep to trust the sculptor's art."

This tablet is erected by the bereaved husband, John McKay Alford, M. D., of North Carolina, as a tribute of respect to the mortal remains of his affectionate wife:

"CHARLOTTE ANNE,

daughter of

JOHN AND HANNAH BETHEA

"She possessed all of the amiable qualities

Worthy of Esteem, and was Endeared to all who knew her.

As a wife, she was Affectionate and Lovely;

As a child, Obedient and Dutiful;

As a Mistress, Kind and Forbearing,

And as a Christian, Meek and Lowly.

"She was born March 27th, 1820

And fell asleep in Jesus January 24th, 1848."

When I finished that discourse I wiped away a tear. My elderly cousin, who had piloted me to this secluded spot in the forest, long unused for burial and forgotten, noticing my serious contemplation, touched my elbow and smilingly assured me: "He found consolation the following year!"

May I call attention to the Genealogical Department in our Libraries. There you will find complete sets of State and Colonial Records; Rosters of Soldiers in the Revolution; Rosters of Soldiers in the Confederacy; rare out-of-print County and State Histories; and many Family His-

tories and Sketches, and pamphlets that carry tombstone and other records, collected and filed for posterity.

And if you wish to cross the ocean and find out more about your ancestors before they became Americans, you have access to "The Official Baronage of England from 1066 to 1885," "The Titled Nobility of Europe," Burke's "Landed Gentry" and Fairbairn's "Crests of the Leading Families in Great Britain and Ireland."

It is interesting to note more County and Family Histories are being published; so, it seems, we in America are finally getting around to "writing it down."

Virginia is supposed to have more historical background than any other State in the Union, but it is a known fact they did not keep those F. F. V's in Virginia . . . much of the blood trickled down into the Carolinas.

It is interesting to note that the first patriotic Society in America was founded in 1783 by the officers of the American Revolution, and called The Society of the Cincinnati. George Washington was its president. The Society continues as such, and, of course, Genealogy has an important part in its tenets.

The Sons of the American Revolution, organized in 1889, and its contemporary,

the Daughters of the American Revolution, organized in 1890, have had a large part in the preservation of genealogical records for posterity. Nowhere can be found a finer collection of historical genealogical data than that so splendidly documented in the Research Library of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution headquarters in Washington, and the Congressional Library.

By all means, consider Genealogy as a hobby, for it is a useful and innocent pastime, as well as being valuable and informative. Posterity will bless you for collecting and preserving old family records. You may wonder why you feel the urge, when you must just take off and spend hours in research, but there is something very satisfying . . . very rewarding, when you finish a stint and file it away. You do well to heed the admonition of the old Patriarch, who wrote in Deuteronomy 32:7:

"Remember the days of old; consider the years of many generations; ask thy father and he will show thee; thy elders and they will tell thee."

and don't forget:

"Write it down for all those who may come after."

Yes, write it down and file it in the State Archives and your local library.

### Renovations Completed on Constitution Hall

Major renovations on Constitution Hall, giving the D. A. R. auditorium—Washington's largest—a glowing, jewel-box interior, were completed in time for the formal opening October 13.

The auditorium was redecorated in D. A. R. insignia colors of gold, platinum, blue and white. Renovations include a complete modernization of the electrical system, with new indirect lighting in the ceiling, and stage lighting which will permit nearly any sort of effect. Improved sound equipment, which architects say will equal any in the United States, has also been installed. Two television platforms have been built over the entrance doors on each side nearest the stage.

The task of modernizing the auditorium, dedicated by the D. A. R. in 1929, was supervised by the Buildings and Grounds Committee, ably headed by Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig. Other members of the Committee are Mrs. Frank E. Hickey, Mrs. Mayberry G. Hughes, Mrs. Alice G. Schreinert, and Miss Anna B. Sandt.

Four National Officers also assisted in planning the renovations. In addition to Miss Gertrude S. Carraway, President General, they were Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, Organ-

izing Secretary General; Mrs. Geoffrey Creyke, Librarian General, and Mrs. J. DeForest Richards, Treasurer General.

The Committee gave much credit to Harold Maynard, managing director of Constitution Hall, for his efforts in the project throughout the summer.

Supervising architect was Bernard L. Frishman of the American Institute of Architects, who won plaudits from the committee for his work.

With its domed ceiling of soft blue, through which shine 300 lights with a star-like effect, Constitution Hall has an entirely new look. An antique gold brocaded damask has replaced the dark blue velvet formerly used. A strip of plexiglas has been placed about halfway up the wall where soil accumulates. The same damask is now being used for the curtains on the platform. Of a woven, hard-surfaced material they reflect 75 percent of the sound back to the audience.

The old glass skylight panes have been replaced with heavy, modern transite to be safer, cooler and more attractive. The change is expected to cut down on maintenance costs. The total expense was kept under the advance estimate allowed by the National Board.

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# Excerpts from Address By Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia

Before Both Houses of U. S. Congress—May 28, 1954

I COUNT it a privilege to address what is one of the greatest parliaments in the world today—where the forces that make great one of the most powerful of nations have been and are being brought to bear and where issues of world-wide importance have been decided.

The extent of that power and influence and the rapidity with which you have reached such a summit of importance for the rest of the world are unparalleled in world history and beggar all conceivable comparisons. Two hundred years ago today, as I am speaking, General George Washington won the battle of Fort Mifflin, a victory which was but a step in the gradual forging together of the United States. What a phenomenal progress has been made in that interval of two hundred years, an interval which—you may pardon me as representative of one of the most ancient nations in the world—is surely but a surprisingly short passage of time.

So great are your power and wealth that the budget of a single American city often equals that of an entire region. As in the case of other countries, you gave us Lend-Lease assistance during the war, and, at present, both Mutual Security and Technical Assistance. Yet, so vast are your power and resources that even after deducting all expenses of the Federal Government, you have met the costs of this assistance in one-quarter of an hour—fifteen minutes—of your annual production.

Of what interest is it to you then, you may well ask, that I, the Head of what must be for you a small and remote country, should appear before you in the midst of your deliberations? I do not take it upon myself to point out why Ethiopia is

important to the United States—that you can best judge for yourselves, but, rather, to explain to you with brevity, the circumstances which make Ethiopia a significant factor in world politics. . . .

We have become a land of expanding opportunities where the American pioneering spirit, ingenuity and technical abilities have been and will continue to be welcomed. . . . Both culturally and geographically, Ethiopia serves to a unique degree as the link between the Middle East and Africa. . . . We have a profound orientation towards the West. . . . Ethiopia is unique among the nations of the world in that it is, today, the one remaining Christian state that can trace her history unbroken as a Christian polity from the days when the Roman Empire itself was still a vigorous reality. . . .

It is this heritage of ideals and principles that has excluded from our conscious, indeed from our unconscious processes, the possibility of compromising with those principles which we hold sacred. We have sought to remain faithful to the principle of respect for the rights of others, and the right of each people to an independent existence. We, like you, are profoundly opposed to the un-Christian use of force and are, as you, attached to a concept of the pacific settlement of disputes. . . .

I am happy to take this occasion to express to you, the Congress, the sincere and lasting appreciation of my people. . . .

Our common Christian heritage unites two peoples across the globe in a community of ideals and endeavor. Ethiopia seeks only to affirm and broaden that cooperation between peace-loving nations.

The excerpts from the above address are included in this issue in response to a request from Mrs. Virgil Browne, Past Vice President General and Past State Regent of Oklahoma.

## Book Reviews

**A NEW LAND NEEDS SINGING.** By Sarah Kiner Hardy. Vantage Press, Inc., New York. \$2.95

Those of us who read historical novels, whether or not based on the lives of real pioneers, will find our interest held in this exciting and fascinating story of Anne Kiner, a spirited pioneer whose family had come first from the old country, *A New Land Needs Singing*.

Their freedom had come high. Believing in God, their first consideration had always been freedom from monarchies or dictators. From England on the wild seas in a fragile ship, through the torments of the Revolution and Valley Forge, they had moved on across the country of Pennsylvania to Ohio and on to Iowa where our story begins.

Anne inherited the unfulfilled yearnings of her forebears which had been handed down by her father, Frederick Kiner,—the desire to move on and never retrace steps.

Our heroine was the spark-plug of the move of her family and neighbors of this

Iowa town as she left behind her professional singing career. The new state of Washington encouraged farmers, with their stable living, to "go west" and the westward trek was aided by the newly established railroads.

The cross-country trip in a red-sided stock car with meager facilities for people, farm animals, cooking and sleeping, proved far longer, more exciting and wearing in the 1890's than we, who cover the trip today in the space of one work day, can imagine.

The background for our romantic, dramatic and lively tale is based on stories told by her parents to the author, Sarah Kiner Hardy, grand niece of the Anne Kiner of the novel.

The epilogue reminds us that while Anne did not live to see the final realization of the Big Bend country with its Grand Coulee Dam, the expectation of these hardy pioneers that the state of Washington "might become one of the greatest breadbaskets west of the Rockies" has become a reality.

Dorothy Ross Mackey

### Correction

In reading "The Last Pensioner of the War for Independence" in the May 1954 issue of the D. A. R. MAGAZINE, it states that Rebecca Keys Burch, widow of William Burch, died on April 24, 1887, in Kansas and is referred to as the last pensioner of the War for Independence.

It would seem that someone has been misinformed for the United States pension records will show that the last widow who received a pension based on service in the Revolutionary War, died on November 11, 1906. Her name was Esther Daman (or Damon), widow of Noah Daman (or Damon), who served in the Massachusetts troops in that war. (See Revolutionary War Pension File, W. 10711, in the National Archives in Washington, D. C.)

Also it is shown in those records that Mrs. Phoebe N. Palmeter, the daughter of Jonathan Woolley, received a pension for the service of her father in the New Hampshire and Massachusetts troops in the Revolutionary War. She died on April 25, 1911 and was the last person who received a United States pension based on service in that war. (See Revolutionary War Pension File, W-29941, also in the National Archives.)

From Margaret M. H. (Mrs. Erastus M.) Finch, *First Vice Regent, Elizabeth McIntosh Chapter*, 8215 Roanoke Avenue, Takoma Park, 12, Md.

### New Citizens

(Continued from page 1156)

charming, well-educated New Citizen. "We all feel grateful to the Daughters of the American Revolution from the time we begin to study their helpful Manual till, at our Naturalization Ceremony, they welcomed us so warmly and give us our beautiful Flags and these Papers which are precious mementoes of OUR BIG DAY!

"During the last years I have lived in many countries but I don't know any place where Citizenship is conferred in such solemn and beautiful way as it is in your country, NOW MINE. In reading the copy of the Judge's speech I promised myself to live up to it, and I HOPE I WILL NEVER HAVE TO BE ASHAMED OF ANYTHING WHEN I LOOK AT MY FLAG."

It would be wonderful if all new citizens who are native-born, on coming of age, could have the same inspiring induction into citizenship and make that same heartfelt wish for their futures!

# D. A. R. Community Projects

By MRS. CHESTER F. MILLER

*National Chairman, Honor Roll Committee*

COMMUNITY PROJECTS on the Honor Roll are a challenge to our D. A. R. Chapters to show what we can do in our own communities to help others and have them know that we, as a Society, are deeply interested in our country and what is being done in our local communities.

Patriotic programs can be sponsored by any Chapter and good speakers secured to present subjects of current interest, to wake up our citizens as to what is going on in our own country. We need very much an informed public as these are critical times in this country and in the rest of the world.

Our Chapters have worked at restoring historic buildings, old cemeteries, cleaning up historic markers as well as placing new ones. Graves of Revolutionary soldiers have been marked. All of these serve as a reminder of our heritage from the founders of our country.

In States with centennial celebrations, Chapters have taken part by opening Chapter Houses, often with museum rooms, and cooperating with programs and parades.

Antique shows, heirloom exhibits, the sponsoring of historical museums and the forming of museum foundations have all been projects of Chapters.

Historical books have been given to public and school libraries. Chapters have started a genealogical section in their local libraries or have presented more books of this nature to such a department already established.

Hospital rooms have been furnished and maintained. One Chapter gave funds to keep a swimming pool heated at a Veterans Hospital for therapy work.

Flag gifts to schools, Boy and Girl Scout troops, Campfire Girls and Brownies have all been very popular.

Work with Youth and Youth Centers has claimed the attention of our members. Underprivileged children have been aided with eye-glasses from funds given to the authorities of the public schools as well as the financing of these children in summer camps.

Members of one Chapter visited grade schools and told stories of early local history which created so much interest among the pupils that they were asked to return. Almost any community in which there is a D. A. R. Chapter has enough early local history to furnish a program of this kind.

Many Good Citizenship Medals have been given in the Schools. These should not be confused with our D. A. R. Good Citizen pins which are given to the outstanding Senior girl who is chosen in her class for that award and which is Committee work.

Awards of Merit have been presented to outstanding citizens by many of our Chapters. It is fine to acknowledge the work of someone in our community in this manner. If a Chapter gives but one Award of Merit a year, it would be more of an honor to receive it and it might be much more appreciated. The only way this Award will become significant is through the care taken in selecting citizens worthy of this recognition.

In the letter to Chapter Regents the statement, "Last year's Community project can not be used again for this year," may be confusing. It means that if you did not finish your last year's project until this year, you may not take credit for it again. This does not apply to Chapters who are known in their communities for some project because the work is done anew each year. Each Chapter should be careful not to take credit for work under a Committee IF that work had been used for their community project.

Effective work can be done in all of our communities if we consider carefully what will be most beneficial. A working Chapter will always be a growing Chapter. This is an opportunity to show that we are patriotic citizens working for the good of our own cities and towns. We have much to share with newer citizens and, unless we can help them to have the same pride and confidence in this country that we have, we may lose many of the rights and privileges we now hold dear.

# Restoration of St. Luke's Church, Smithfield, Virginia

"The Oldest Protestant Church in America"

BY BESSIE BRIGHT

**H**ISTORIC ST. LUKE'S, "the oldest Protestant church in America and the oldest Gothic structure of any kind in the Western Hemisphere," is going to be restored to the beauty and dignity it knew in the days of this nation's birth.

Its picturesque belfry and buttressed walls with their traceried windows appear to be very much as they were when the church was built by the early Virginia settlers more than three centuries ago. But time has taken its toll. The old bricks are crumbling and one wall of the nave is bulging dangerously.

Once known simply as the "Old Brick Church," St. Luke's still stands in its original walls in a stately grove of trees near this Virginia village, only a few miles from the site of the first permanent settlement at Jamestown. It was built, according to tradition, in 1632, under the supervision of Joseph Bridger. It is the only authentic example of the true Colonial Gothic. In 1907 it was taken as a model for the reconstructed Jamestown Brick Church.

In 1777 the vestry was dissolved and the church was used only for an occasional service. After some repairs about 1821 the church was again put to regular use and acquired its present name of St. Luke's. In 1836, after Christ Church in Smithfield was constructed, the old church was again abandoned. In 1887 the roof collapsed, carrying down a considerable portion of the east gable. In the period 1887-



ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, SMITHFIELD, VIRGINIA  
"THE OLDEST PROTESTANT CHURCH IN AMERICA"

1894 the church was repaired and has since been used as a rural chapel of Christ Church for summer services.

To prevent the old church's complete collapse and loss and to preserve the ancient structure as a significant national shrine, a spiritual link with America's colonial past, a nation-wide fund-raising campaign has been undertaken. St. Luke's restoration will be the result of that effort.

The campaign seeks a goal of \$250,000 and is being conducted by a group of Americans, prominent in many fields of public life, known as the "HISTORIC ST. LUKE'S RESTORATION" committee, with headquarters at 405 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Since the drive started this spring, contributions ranging from \$1 to \$1000 have been received from all over the nation. Donors' names will be recorded in a bound book which will be displayed in the restored church.

## Scholarship Fund

(Continued from page 1170)

nurse each year. All involve some expense—some more than others—and the contributors to the Fund are thought of as "good samaritans" by many of the boys and girls at K.D.S.

So we have begun our "inspection tour" of the Junior Membership Committee's national project and perhaps its full significance is now somewhat clearer. Next month we will visit Lincoln Memorial University through these pages. We hope you'll come along to meet the girls we are helping there. (To be concluded)

# National Defense

BY MARGUERITE C. (MRS. JAMES B.) PATTON  
*National Chairman*

AND FRANCES B. (MRS. JAMES C.) LUCAS  
*Executive Secretary*

## NATIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE

**T**HANKSGIVING DAY in our country is one of the most wholesome of the holidays. It combines the religious, the joy of family reunions and the friendships of our neighbors into a spiritual as well as a physical satisfaction.

At this time it would be well if each one of us would pause and consider the blessings we have. Since that first Thanksgiving many changes have taken place in the world. Today more than half the peoples of the world have no individual freedom. They are told what they must do and how it is to be done. They are not permitted to worship God as they wish. Many millions of people now are atheists.

We still have the freedoms our forefathers gave us and which have been preserved for us by later generations. However, the struggle to preserve our freedoms still goes on. We have to be on the alert more than ever for the enemy from within; for the enemy who is trying by every means possible to confuse the minds of our boys and girls. Every patriotic citizen needs to be on guard constantly.

On the eleventh of this month we pause to pay honor to the memory of the men who have done their part to preserve our liberty. More than nine years after VE and VJ days have gone and there is certainly no peace in the world.

The greatness of America is founded on courage, our ideals and the abundance of our resources. But those resources are not inexhaustible. We must watch constantly to see that our country is not bled white either in manpower, resources or in finance.

It is our duty, the business of every American, to appreciate, protect and enrich the heritage that is ours.

### STRATEGIC MATERIALS

One of our 1954 resolutions stated:  
*Resolved.* That encouragement be given to

the conservation and development of natural resources within the United States and the Western Hemisphere to make this country self-sufficient in the production of critical materials essential for national defense and for our expanding economy during times of peace.

Sen. George W. Malone of Nevada, an experienced and able mining engineer, was the chairman of a subcommittee to hold hearings on the "accessibility of strategic and critical materials to the United States in time of war and for our expanding economy." This was the first time in the history of the Senate that a subcommittee was directed to conduct an overall investigation of the accessibility of critical materials to the United States in time of war, particularly as to its effect on the security of the Nation.

In pursuance of these directions, the subcommittee conducted hearings over a period of ten months from coast to coast and examined more than 300 witnesses. The subcommittee concentrated its examination on a total of 77 raw materials which the Secretary of Defense declares are indispensable and essential in conducting modern warfare and which we have acquired by imports from abroad.

This report of Senator Malone's committee is some 380 pages and contains most valuable information concerning our defense and it is difficult to give a brief résumé of such informative material.

Excerpts from this report follows: "The availability of critical and strategic materials are vital to military security and to an expanding domestic economy. National survival in time of war depends on ample and uninterrupted supplies of the 77 such materials included in this report. To assure that imperative needs of the United States be met: we recommend the closest cooperation among the nations of the Western Hemisphere, which is the only

dependable source of the necessary critical materials in time of war.

"We recommend eliminating our Nation's present dependency upon remote and possibly unfriendly or neutral areas of the world for the critical materials, without which we cannot conduct a war. The only tin smelter in the Western Hemisphere is in Texas. The continued operation and maintenance of this smelter is essential to our security. The capacity meets our wartime needs. . . .

"We recommend studies with a view to improve the petroleum, gas and coal resources and develop them to assure maximum availability of domestic fuels for both the peace-time economy and national security. . . .

"We recommend increasing the production goal for titanium to 150,000 tons minimum without delay. Titanium is a new wonder metal. This is a military must. . . .

"We recommend that goals for production of uranium for fuel be made adequate to meet both military and civilian requirements. Hemisphere self-sufficiency in uranium for fuels can be obtained. . . .

"We recommend rejection of international controls of production, prices, and supplies of critical and strategic materials unless by legislative action by the Congress of the United States."

Among the "findings" of this committee we quote excerpts: "The Western Hemisphere can be defended and will be the only dependable source to the United States of critical raw materials in the event of an all-out war. The delivery of any such critical materials to the nation across a major ocean during such a conflict will be highly problematical. The Western Hemisphere can be made self-sufficient in the production of critical materials which are essential in war. . . .

"It is vital to our domestic welfare, economy and security that maximum economic production be maintained, first, within our own borders and second, in the Western Hemisphere. . . .

"Testimony is abundant that our domestic and foreign policies have been based on the false assumption that the United States is a have-not nation insofar as the supply of critical raw materials necessary to this Nation in wartime is concerned. . . .

"The United States cannot possibly exhaust its present and potential fuel supply

including petroleum and coal in the foreseeable future. The absolute necessity for going-concern industries cannot be overestimated. Mines once closed down require years of time and tremendous investments to reopen. . . .

"Regarding tin, the Western Hemisphere resources contained in Bolivia are more than adequate to meet the United States' requirements. At the present the United States Government is operating the only tin smelter in this Hemisphere. Recently efforts have been made to dismantle this smelter. . . .

"We belong in the Western Hemisphere. Our ultimate security is threatened if any European or Asiatic nations moves into that area to gain military, political or economic control. Therefore, closer cooperation between the nations of the Western Hemisphere is immediate and necessary. . . .

"It is from Africa, Asia, South American and other foreign areas that this nation has secured some 80 per cent of its present stockpile of critical and strategic minerals and materials. If ever the United States is to be vigilant, now is the time. We must recognize our greatest weakness is the dependency on very distant countries across the major oceans for the needed raw materials, without which we cannot fight a war or live in peace. . . .

"We have created an industry in this country that is a most essential element in the national security. Conceding that we have a stake in the prosperity of other nations, other nations have an even stronger need for our prosperity here. We are a good customer only when our consumer purchasing power is high. . . .

"Nothing must be allowed to handicap or impede the development of those industries which are essential to the national security and the national defense. It should be perfectly clear to everyone in Europe, as it should be to everyone here, that anything that weakens the United States threatens the security of all the free world."

#### COST OF UNITED NATIONS

The United States has paid its 1954 assessment for the United Nations which amounted to \$13,765,290 or 33.33 per cent of the total. The committee on contribu-

tions has begun work on the assessments which the General Assembly will levy on the 60 United Nations members for running the international organization during 1955. The assessments for 1954 totaled \$41.3 million. The Soviet Union was assessed 14.15 per cent of the United Nations bill for 1954.

Marguerite C. Patton

### THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER MANUSCRIPT

My attention has been called to the fact that the first complete version of the Star-Spangled Banner by Francis Scott Key is now in the Maryland Historical Society's headquarters, 201 W. Monument Street, Baltimore, Md. Presented by Mrs. Thomas Courtney Jenkins, in memory of her mother-in-law, Catherine Key Jenkins, it was unveiled September 14, 1954.

### SENATOR ROBERT A. TAFT

Before me is a letter from Robert A. Taft, dated June 8, 1953. Excerpts from the letter follow, also a mimeographed enclosure:

"... we should forget the United Nations as far as the further conduct of the Korean War is concerned. I pointed out that we had already done exactly this in Europe, relying entirely upon the NATO alliance, a military treaty between definite nations to prevent Soviet aggression. I pointed out that the United Nations had proved itself to be a complete failure as a preventer of aggression..."

"... This war is presumably being fought under the direction of the committees of the General Assembly of the United Nations against Communist China, denounced by the General Assembly as an aggressor on October 7, 1950. But on the committees concerned with the war are India and many other countries which say they are not on the side of the United Nations at all but are neutral in the fight. How ridiculous that our course should be guided by nations claiming with one breath to be part of the United Nations and with the other to be opposed to the principles declared by the General Assembly of the United Nations, namely, the driving of the Chinese from Korea and its unification.

"If we are able to disentangle ourselves from the United Nations, we already have treaties with Australia and New Zealand, with Japan and the Philippines, and a very definite understanding with the French in Indo-China..."

Whose husbands and sons will fight the next United Nations war or "police action" and how many nations will declare their *neutrality* even though they signed the United Nations Charter?

### EDUCATION TODAY

Leland Miles, Department of Education, Hanover College, Hanover, Indiana, says: "... the American high school graduate of the last decade cannot add, subtract, divide, and multiply. And because, in World War II, he could not add, subtract, divide, and multiply, he died.

"When I arrived in China in 1944 to join the Flying Tigers, I was handed a memorandum prepared by the legendary Chennault himself. This memorandum informed me that 95 per cent of the casualties in the China-Burma-India theater of war were the result of faulty navigation..."

Perhaps the above will cause some uninterested parents to become more active in checking education in their communities.

Mr. Miles goes on to say:

"The American high school graduate cannot read, write, spell or speak his own native tongue. He has no discrimination in the choice of words; and he has no knowledge of that basic grammar which is the foundation of clear writing and intelligent reading. Am I exaggerating? Judge for yourself.

"My English graduates return to me with hair-raising stories. One of them, teaching in a prominent junior high school in southern Indiana, tells me in an awestruck whisper that he has been giving the same spelling test twice a week for a year, and that one half the class has yet to pass this formidable barrier. In addition, there is one Hoosier Mortimer Snerd who has throughout the entire year been unable to spell correctly any five of the test words. The next question is obvious: If that is the condition of student spelling in this particular high school, what has been going on in the elementary schools of that vicinity? Have the elementary teachers

been concentrating on developing the kiddies' 'total personalities,' helping them to learn how to live together, how to be friendly and kind to one another? If so, that is indeed a noble venture, but may I suggest that some of the fiercest animosities in world history have developed because of imprecise wording which conveyed a hostile meaning not intended, and because of inadequate ability to communicate sincere feelings of friendship. We had best, then, make grammar, spelling, and vocabulary part of the 'total personality.' . . ."

Pressure of time does *not always* permit reading of *all* letters which have been dictated to a new secretary in your National Defense office and we have blushed with shame later when some carbons have come to our attention, with misspellings, poor punctuation and even transposed words. May we say that in four years we have had to discharge nine young women whom we have tried desperately to train, but we do not have time to *educate* them, nor can we be too exacting for we cannot compete with the salaries paid these young folks by the Federal Government.

#### WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

The United Nations World Health Organization (WHO) has raised a problem which would never have been possible if the Bricker amendment had been passed. We wonder how the opponents of this amendment will answer the challenge.

WHO needs more money. *WHO* always pays? (Forgive the "play on words.") The United States taxpayer:—because at an international assembly of WHO in Geneva the experts assessed an additional \$350,000 on the United States over and above the amount Congress has authorized for this United Nations agency. The U. S. delegation voted *against* the assessment but were outvoted. (And some people are endeavoring to promote the United Nations into a world-governing body in spite of the fact that we have been outvoted on such important rights as the *right to own private property.*)

The Constitution of the United States specifies that appropriation bills must *originate* in the House of Representatives and be passed by both the House and the

Senate. But treaties are ratified by two-thirds of the Senators *present and voting* and become the "supreme law of the land." Since the United Nations Charter was ratified as a treaty, can this international organization assess the American taxpayer and take *domestic* control of our taxes, superseding the power of our duly elected representatives?

Geneva dispatches say that the U. S. delegation will try to *persuade* Congress to appropriate the money so that the people will not raise a *fuss over their constitutional rights*. If they succeed this will set a dangerous precedent. We will have established the legal right of WHO and all other United Nations agencies to *assess* the American taxpayer directly, thus destroying the constitutional power of the Congress of the United States. Are we to win in our battle against world government by having State resolutions rescinded only to lose the fight through United Nations treaties? This amount is small, comparatively, but the principles involved are the independence of action of the United States Congress and the *domestic* taxes of the American people. Who knows how many millions could be *assessed* against US next? The Bricker amendment does not curtail *international* treaties but prohibits interference in *domestic* affairs.

#### GOVERNMENT IN BUSINESS

Congressman Frank C. Osmer, Jr., of New Jersey has presented H.R. 8832 (tabled by committee but a similar bill, H.R. 9835, was substituted)—a bill "To terminate or limit those activities of the Government which are conducted in competition with private enterprise. . . . The framers of the Constitution never intended that this Government should compete with its people in the carrying on of business activity. This Government is now engaged in over one hundred business-type activities in competition with its people, such as the operation of hotels, railroads, tugboats, and banks; the manufacture of paints, rope, chain, fertilizer, ice cream, rum, clothing, spectacles, and false teeth; coffee roasting; radio and telecommunications, and many others. Such government competition tends to destroy initiative on the part of the people and to restrict the normal growth and expansion

(Continued on page 1208)

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## With the Chapters

**Old York** (York, Maine) was founded January 9, 1914 by Mrs. Mary W. Truesdell who was a Charter Member of Buntin Chapter, D.A.R. of Pembroke, N. H.

At the June meeting of Old York Chapter, held at the Colonial Home of Miss Nellie M. Bemis in York, Maine, Mrs. Elizabeth M. Truesdell, a member of the Old State House Chapter of Melrose, Mass., presented the Old York Chapter with a Silver Service in memory of her mother-in-law, Mrs. Mary W. Truesdell, the founder of the Chapter.

Recently Old York Chapter honored its Charter Members:—Miss Nellie M. Bemis, Miss Katharine E. Marshall, Miss Elsie M. Maxson, Mrs. Alice A. Paul, Mrs. Fannie M. Simpson, also our Maine State Regent, Miss Alice Rogers Parsons, at a luncheon.

Elsie M. Maxson, *Registrar*

**Fincastle** (Louisville, Ky.) had as their guests at a recent meeting, six State officers, namely: Mrs. Collis Potter Hudson, State Regent; Mrs. F. Clagett Hoke, State Vice Regent; Miss Margaret Ann Patterson, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Robert Hume, Treasurer; Mrs. Thomas Burchett, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. William E. Bach, Historian.

Following the invocation by the Chaplain, Mrs. J. Russell Proctor, the State officers were introduced by the Regent, Mrs. Warren T. Stone. Mrs. Henry C. Campbell, Music Chairman, presented a lovely program with Miss Maryland Fields, soloist, who gave several American folk songs, accompanied by her mother at the piano.

Mrs. Hudson, guest speaker, gave a very informative talk on the Flag and the Constitution.

Mrs. William Shallcross Speed, who received the "Award of Merit" was present and was presented to the Chapter.

The Chapter feels greatly honored to have had the pleasure of awarding a Twenty-Five-Year Service Pin to Mrs. Henry Y. Offutt, who has served on the Congress Credentials Committee, Continental Congress D.A.R., Past Regent and a faithful member.

This has been a successful year for the Fincastle Chapter, having won both State and National Honor Roll Awards. The National Award has been framed and has been placed in the Duncan Tavern, Paris, Ky.

A beautiful Tea and Reception was held with one hundred and twenty-five present.

Mrs. Warren T. Stone, *Regent*

**Heroime Gaines** (Baton Rouge, La.). A dedication of a flag formed the highlight of a meeting in the form of a picnic, held by members of the Heroime Gaines Chapter, D.A.R. at City Park picnic grounds at eleven o'clock on June 10, 1954.

Mrs. E. L. McDonald, granddaughter from Los Angeles, Calif., presented the flag to the Chapter in memory of her grandmother, Mrs. M. A. McGehee.

The Regent, Mrs. E. D. Lyons, accepted the flag for the Chapter, and a daughter, Mrs. W. H. Adams, State Chairman of Correct Use of the Flag, began the formal dedication. Mrs. J. W. Mayfield, Jr. gave a tribute to the Flag. Alicia Bennett, daughter of a member, read a poem "THE FLAG." The dedication closed with a prayer by the Chaplain, Mrs. Hurston.

During the short business meeting which followed, two new members were welcomed into the Chapter by the Regent who presented them with copies of the D.A.R. Hand Book. Chapter Chairmen for the coming year were announced by the Regent. Special guests were prospective members of a new C.A.R. society to be organized shortly, and the new Junior State President of C.A.R., Miss Soula O'Bannon.

Mrs. E. D. Lyons, *Regent*

**Louisiana Purchase** (De Soto, Mo.) made three Special Awards for the 1953-54 club year.

Miss Olive Fitch, Good Citizenship Chairman of the local Chapter, received an Award of Merit for her valuable contribution to Planned Progress.

Miss Fitch's class in American Government compiled a list of recommendations for city improvement which won seven hundred dollars in the Union Electric con-

test in 1953, and a similar prize of five hundred dollars in 1954.

Improvements made on the basis of student suggestions led to De Soto's being designated an "All-America City" by the National Municipal League and *Look* magazine, 1954.

Mr. E. S. Fauth, Sr., was presented a Certificate for his work as General Chairman of De Soto's Committee for the joint celebration of the Louisiana Purchase of 1803 and the founding of the city the same year.

Mr. Lewis W. Roop, Editor of the *Jefferson Republic*, was presented a copy of a book, in recognition of his advancement of the objectives of the National Society, D.A.R.

Dated March 10, 1954 (the 150th anniversary of the formal transfer of this area to the United States), the book carried a citation for the splendid publicity covering all phases of De Soto's Sesqui-Centennial Celebration.

Autographed for the Missouri State Society by the State Regent, Mrs. Stirrat, and the District Director, Miss Logan, the citation also expressed the appreciation of the Chapter Press Relations Chairman and the Chapter Regent, Mrs. Karl V. McKinstry, for the generous allotment of space to feature material compiled by the Chapter during Celebration year.

Vallé Higginbotham  
Press Relations Chairman

**Abendschone**, (Eureka Springs, Ark.), (organized Dec. 5, 1951) is proud to have been on the Gold Honor Roll last year. In its first year it received from the State Conference first prize for having the highest percentage of new members, and this year, second place.



From left to right: Mrs. Everett Webber, Regent; Past and Organizing Regent, Mrs. Fanny Russ; Charlene Spencer, D.A.R. loan girl; Mrs. Edward Arnold, Student Loan Committee; Mrs. Lewis Stafford, Treasurer.

At the May meeting, Mrs. Fanny Russ, Organizing Regent, was presented with a D. A. R. pin as a gift from the Chapter. Officers installed were: Regent, Mrs. Everett Webber; Vice Regent, Mrs. Victor McBee; Chaplain, Mrs. R. L. Jackson; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Gertrude Nichols; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. W. H. Sutcliffe; Treasurer, Mrs. L. H. Stafford; Registrar, Mrs. H. E. Blanchard; Historian, Mrs. George A. Russ; Librarian, Mrs. J. M. Bullock. Hostesses were Mrs. Claude A. Fuller assisted by her daughters, Mrs. John Cross and Mrs. Pat Mathews.

Essay history awards were sponsored in the local grade school last year. Packages were sent to the D. A. R. schools and to Bacone Indian School. The Mrs. Lois Stubbs Scholarship, \$100, was established at Bacone.

The Chapter is happy to have a D. A. R. loan girl this year, Charlene Spencer of Jasper, Arkansas. Charlene is majoring in education at the University of Arkansas and is a student librarian there. Mrs. Edward S. Arnold of Jasper is National Chairman of Student Loan Committee.

Mrs. H. A. Manning, with the yearbook committee, has planned a study of the citizenship manual, a pilgrimage to Pea Ridge Battlefield, school flag study, extra projects during the spring Dogwood Festival, the fall Folk Festival, and the September Carroll County Fair. The sixty-year Diamond Jubilee and pageant of the founding of Eureka Springs was held in July.

Several members are working on family genealogies and supplementary Revolutionary lines. Some have contributed material for the forthcoming "Americans of Royal Descent."

Mrs. Everett Webber, *Regent*

**Boone County** (Florence, Ky.). On May 20, Mrs. Roy C. Nestor, Regent, opened her home at Florence, for a reception and tea honoring Mr. and Mrs. Ray O. Edwards of Jacksonville, Florida. Mr. Edwards is past President General, Sons of the American Revolution and Mrs. Edwards is Regent of the Jacksonville Chapter, D.A.R.

Preceding the tea Mrs. Nestor, herself a Kentucky Colonel, presented Mr. Edwards with a commission of Kentucky Colonel signed by the Honorable Lawrence W. Wetherby, Governor of Kentucky. In

presenting the commission Mrs. Nestor reminded Mr. Edwards that he was now on the staff of the Governor and according to tradition was subject to call by the Governor in defense of the state or an emergency deemed necessary by the Governor.



Kentucky Colonel commission presented to Mr. Ray O. Edwards by Mrs. Nestor, Regent of Boone County Chapter and also a Kentucky Colonel. (From left): Mrs. Garnett W. Tolin, sister of Mr. Edwards; Mrs. Roy C. Nestor, Regent; Mr. Edwards; Mrs. Edwards.

Mr. Edwards will be a good will ambassador as he travels widely. Last June he was the guest speaker of the Boone County Chapter, D.A.R. on his way to be the guest speaker at the Paris, France Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution and at the present time he and Mrs. Edwards have left for a tour of Alaska.

February 22, 1954, Mr. Edwards was given an award by the Freedom's Foundation at Valley Forge because of his public address "Rights and Lefts." These awards are given to outstanding American citizens who contribute to a better understanding of the American way of life.

For the reception Mrs. Nestor's home was filled with a profusion of garden flowers. The tea table was centered with pink roses in a silver bowl, flanked on either side with antique candlesticks with white candles. Mrs. Edwards and Mrs. Samuel Denham, Sr., poured.

Mrs. Roy C. Nestor, *Regent*

**Miles Harvey** (Tarboro, N. C.). "Cedar Lane," ancestral home of the Fountain family in Edgecombe County, opened its doors to members of the Miles Harvey and Micajah Pettaway Chapters (Rocky Mount) on Wednesday, May 19, when Mrs. William L. Goodwyn, Director of the Eighth District, honored the State Regent, Mrs.

George Albert Kernodle of Burlington, and her daughters, Mrs. George Hackney of Durham, and Mrs. Lawrence Ohleyer, State Corresponding Secretary, of Burlington, at a luncheon.

"Cedar Lane" is noted for its Southern hospitality. Spacious rooms and halls present a leisurely, gracious atmosphere, and an invitation to linger. For years past Mrs. Goodwyn has entertained the Chapters in May, and the annual event is accepted as an established custom.

A five-course luncheon was served buffet style in the dining room. The table was covered with lace cloth and centered with tall branched candelabra with epergnettes filled with pink roses and larkspur. Those assisting Mrs. Goodwyn in serving were: Mesdames J. T. Lawrence, Arthur Fountain, R. A. Stancill, O. G. Gulley, W. J. Edmondson, W. R. Harris, R. T. Fountain, B. E. Fountain, R. A. Fountain of Fountain, W. J. Eason, and L. T. Penniman.



Mrs. William L. Goodwyn, left, Eighth District Director, pictured here in the dining room of her home "Cedar Lane" near Leggett, with Mrs. George Albert Kernodle of Burlington, State Regent, and Mrs. Lawrence Ohleyer of Burlington, Mrs. Kernodle's daughter, and Recording Secretary. Mrs. Kernodle and Mrs. Ohleyer were honored at a luncheon in May by Mrs. Goodwyn, who entertained the Miles Harvey and Micajah Pettaway Chapters of Tarboro and Rocky Mount. (Photo by W. L. Goodwyn, Jr., Rocky Mount, N. C.)

Following the social hour, Mrs. W. J. Eason, Miles Harvey Regent, presided. After the opening ritual, Mrs. Goodwyn presented the State Regent, Mrs. Kernodle, recently returned from the Continental Congress with a message from the President General, Miss Gertrude S. Carraway, and a report of the activities of the Congress. Mrs. Kernodle introduced her daughter, Mrs. Ohleyer, who read the report.

Mrs. Kernodle also had attended the anniversary celebration of the signing of the

Mecklenberg Declaration of Independence, held in Charlotte the day before, and gave a splendid account of the memorable occasion, at which President Eisenhower was guest speaker.

Concluding the delightful afternoon at Mrs. W. L. Goodwyn's "Cedar Lane," Mrs. Eason, Regent, announced a brief intermission, after which a slate of officers was presented with Mrs. S. H. Edwards as newly elected Regent.

Mrs. W. Gray Williams, *Secretary*

**Colonel John Proctor** (Altoona, Pa.) completed its 35th year of Chapter activities with a luncheon on June 19th. Mrs. Herbert Patterson, State Regent of Pennsylvania, was the guest of honor and speaker.



35th Anniversary of Colonel John Proctor Chapter. Seated: Mrs. James S. Sims, Registrar; Miss Susan Oler, Recording Secretary; Miss Elizabeth K. Eyre, Historian; Mrs. William Rogers, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. T. E. Zoller, Treasurer; Mrs. C. M. Applebaugh, Chaplain; Mrs. Herbert Patterson, State Regent and Speaker; Mrs. J. C. Hegarty, Regent; Miss Mary V. Turner, Past Regent; and Mrs. William Blake, Past Regent. Standing: Miss Mary G. Davis, Mrs. S. R. Dibert, Miss Annie Campbell, Mrs. Russell Garver, Mrs. Homer I. Smith all Charter Members; Mrs. Emily Boyer, Past Regent; Mrs. Helen B. Stitt, Past Regent; Mrs. Edith O. Flanigan, Vice Regent; Mrs. Morris W. Hazel, Past Regent; Mrs. Ralph E. Bell, Past Regent; and Mrs. Joseph N. Maddocks, Social Chairman.

Colonel John Proctor commanded the Indian Battalion of Westmoreland County, Pa., which carried the original Rattlesnake Flag. This flag was adopted by the freeholders who answered the call of General Arthur St. Clair, and who, at Hannastown, Pa., May 16, 1775 promulgated to the world the first Declaration of Independence.

Six of the twenty-six Charter Members were present, namely: Miss Annie Campbell, Mrs. Homer Smith, Mrs. R. B. Garver, Miss Mary Virginia Turner, Miss Mary Davis, and Mrs. Helen Landis Dibert.

Miss Mary Virginia Turner gave an excellent history of the Chapter, and told how thirteen ladies gathered on Friday, June 13, 1919 at the home of Miss Elizabeth Christy to consider establishing a local Chapter. During the past 35 years the Chapter has taken great interest in patriotic projects, including the placing of the Kittanning Trail Marker, the marking of the Fort Roberdeau Lead Mines, and the marking of graves of Revolutionary Soldiers in the county, and other projects.

The following members have served as Regents: Miss Elizabeth Campbell Christy, 1919-1922; Miss Mary Virginia Turner, 1922-1931; Mrs. S. Monroe Boyer, 1931-1934; Mrs. W. W. Blake, 1934-1936; Mrs. W. M. Logue, 1936-1937; Miss Anna Wilson, 1937-1940; Mrs. M. W. Hazel, 1940-1943; Mrs. Ralph E. Bell, 1943-1946; Mrs. Helen B. Stitt, 1946-1949; Mrs. J. S. Sims, 1949-1952; Mrs. S. Monroe Boyer, 1952-1953, and Mrs. J. C. Hegarty is the present Regent.

Members were present from the following Chapters: Colonel William Wallace, Pittsburgh; Germantown, Germantown; Adam Holliday, Hollidaysburg; Bellefonte, Bellefonte; Moshannon, Philipsburg; Quemahoning, Johnstown; Fort Roberdeau, Tyrone; and Standing Stone, Huntingdon, Pennsylvania.

Mrs. T. E. Zoller, *Press Chairman*

**Wauseon** (Wauseon, Ohio), enjoyed a Spring Colonial Luncheon recently at Esther's Country Home with Mrs. Marshall Bixler, State Regent, as guest speaker and guest of honor.

The table was decorated with a large nosegay of old-fashioned flowers, colonial figurines, and candles in antique holders. Recipes for the luncheon menu were from an Early American Cook Book. At each place was a small yellow apron, white kerchief, cap and small nosegay which, when donned, made members and guests look quite like the pictures of their ancestors.

Mrs. Bixler gave an excellent report of the State Convention, followed by a detailed summary of the working of each department of the organization, which was most interesting and informative. Mrs. Bixler's charming personality, her knowledge and appreciation of the work of all chapters, and her understanding of the

place of the small chapter in the general plan, made her visit an inspiration to all.



Seated at left are Mrs. Henry Schwall, Mrs. Marshall Bixler, of Fremont, State Regent Mrs. George Edgar, Regent, Wau-seon Chapter, Mrs. Clyde Petit, Mrs. Charles Jordan. Standing at left are Mrs. Clark Biddle, Mrs. Florence Maddox, Mrs. Nan Phillips, Mrs. Chloe Edgar, Mrs. Elsie Campbell, Mrs. Ralph McElhaney, Mrs. Charles Murdock, Mrs. Howard McClaren, Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Karl Mohr. Seated at the right are Mrs. William Orth, Mrs. Loraine Burr and Mrs. John Darby and Miss Lola Knapp.

Mrs. George Edgar

**William Strong** (Proctor, Ark.) members recently paid tribute to the memory of Mrs. Davis Montgomery Biggs, Sr., former State Regent of the Arkansas Society, N.S.D.A.R. Mrs. Biggs organized the William Strong Chapter, December 3, 1929, at Proctor, Arkansas. Born Roberta Friend, on a plantation at Pecan Point, Mississippi County, Arkansas, she moved to Louise Plantation at Proctor after her marriage to Mr. Biggs.

Long realizing the need for organization of descendants of the Revolutionary War in this section of northeast Arkansas, Mrs. Biggs devoted much time to this Chapter's formation.

Members from Mississippi and Crittenden Counties, who made up the Chapter when formed, voted to name the group in honor of Mrs. Biggs' Revolutionary ancestor, William Strong, and to elect the founder as its first Regent.

This Chapter has grown to a total of 92 active members. Some have moved to other States but retain their membership in the William Strong Chapter. This group, although affiliated with the Arkansas Society, now meets in Memphis where

many of its members now reside and which is the gathering place for all northeast Arkansas.

Mrs. Biggs' life was spent in service to her family of four sons, and activity in both the Chapter and the State Society of which she served as State Regent 1942-44. She was a member of the First Families of Virginia, Daughters of the American Colonists, Dames of the Court of Honor and Valley Forge Historical Society. She was a member of the Methodist Church.

Mrs. Samuel F. Norris

*State Chairman of Press Relations*

**Patience Wright** (Laguna Beach, Cal.).

Although the Patience Wright Chapter of Laguna Beach, California, is only fifteen years old, it has the distinction of having two members who joined the Daughters of the American Revolution fifty years ago. These two ladies were given special honors at the regular May meeting of the Chapter.



From left: Mrs. Victor S. Rice and Mrs. W. W. Parker of Patience Wright Chapter, Laguna Beach, California.

One of these two ladies—Mrs. W. W. Parker (Belle Beals) joined the Virginia Dare Chapter of Takoma, Wash., on June 13, 1904. Later, after she had moved to California, she first transferred to the Santa Barbara Chapter, then to the El Findel Camino de Santa Fe Chapter of El Monte and then to the Patience Wright Chapter of Laguna Beach. Through all these years, she has been active in all these Chapters, holding various offices and working on different Chapter committees. Her original verses are enjoyed by all.

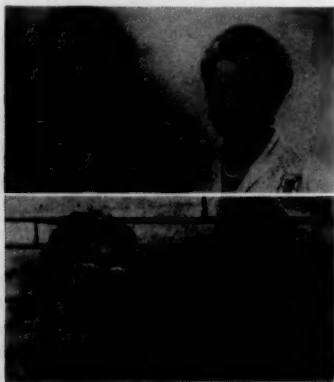
The other fifty-year member, Mrs. Victor S. Rice (Caroline Wooster Boomer), joined the Eschscoltzia Chapter of Los Angeles in 1904. This was the only D.A.R. Chapter at that time in that city. She served on the Chapter Board until 1912. In this year, because the membership had reached over one hundred, it divided and the Los Angeles Chapter was formed.

Mrs. Rice was charter member of the latter Chapter and served on its board for eighteen years. She was elected to but refused to accept the office of Regent and, with the exception of Treasurer and Corresponding Secretary, she was holder of every other office of the Chapter at different times. She transferred to the Patience Wright Chapter when she moved to Laguna Beach in 1951.

The contribution of unselfish service given by these women represents the fine work being done by members of this Chapter and helps to further the scope of the national organization.

Mrs. Nell Battin Pearce  
*Press Chairman*

**Lt. Thomas Barlow** (San Benito, Texas) is proud to present a prominent D.A.R. family of Texas. The group of four was recognized and introduced by Mrs. Loretta Grim Thomas, State Regent of Texas, as the outstanding D.A.R. family of the 1954 State Conference.



Outstanding D.A.R. family of Texas: Above, (from left): Mrs. E. B. Reynolds and Mrs. Wayne D. Tiner. Below, (from left): Mrs. Stephen B. Williams and Mrs. Frank C. Williams.

The group is composed of Mrs. E. B. Reynolds of College Station—organizing member of La Villita Chapter (1944), Past

Regent, Past Treasurer, Recording Secretary of her Chapter 1952-1954, State Scrapbook Chairman 1949-1950, and Chairman of auditing for Div. 4 in 1945-46; her two daughters, Mrs. Wayne D. Tiner (Nancy Jane Reynolds) of San Antonio, Treasurer of Alamo Chapter 1953-55, Page at Continental Congress 1953, and personal Page to Mrs. T. Earle Stribling, State Regent of Georgia, at the 1954 Texas State Conference; Mrs. Stephen B. Williams (Rosalyann Marie Reynolds) of Donna, Regent of Lt. Thomas Barlow Chapter (1953-1955), Past Recording Secretary, Past Vice Regent, and Page at the 1951 State Conference; Mrs. Stephen Williams' mother-in-law, Mrs. Frank C. Williams of Los Fresnos, Past Recording Secretary, Past Treasurer, Past Vice Regent, Past Regent of Lt. Thomas Barlow Chapter (1947-1949), and a State Vice Chairman of Girl Homemakers 1949-1952.

Mrs. Reynolds' two daughters, Mrs. Tiner and Mrs. Williams, are Junior members and outstanding young women of their Chapters.

Lt. Thomas Barlow Chapter is proud to claim two of the group as members—Mrs. Frank Williams and Mrs. Stephen Williams; and we believe that our Regent, Mrs. Stephen Williams, 27, is one of the youngest Regents in Texas.

Mrs. Harbert Davenport, *Historian*

**General John Stark** (Sycamore, Ill.). On May 22, 1954 members of the General John Stark Chapter of Sycamore, and the Gen-E-Dek Club of DeKalb, met with the Board of the DeKalb County Tuberculosis Sanatorium, doctors and nurses on the front lawn of the Sanatorium, for the purpose of presenting a flag and pole to them.

Mrs. Floyd Burdette, Vice President of the Gen-E-Dek Club, presented the thirty-foot metal pole, which their husbands had cooperated in erecting. A bronze plaque was set in the cement at the base, which reads: "General John Stark Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution and the Gen-E-Dek Club of General Electric. May 1, 1954."

Mrs. Frank C. Dean, Regent, on behalf of the Chapter, presented a large flag of the United States of America; our Nation's Emblem, the Symbol of Freedom and stands for dignity, honor and protection of all

who love Liberty and Equality. A prayer followed.



Presentation of Flag and Pole: Left to right—Mrs. Floyd Burdette, Vice President of the Gen-E-Dek Club of General Electric; Mr. John Bryant, President of the Board of Directors of the DeKalb County Tuberculosis Sanatorium; Mrs. Frank C. Dean, Regent of General John Stark Chapter, D.A.R.; Dr. Ralph McAllister, Member of the Board; and Mrs. Harriet Finnan, President of the Gen-E-Dek Club.

Mr. John Bryant, President of the Board, graciously accepted the gifts. He said the presentation was nicely timed as they were nearing the completion of an addition to the Sanatorium and that they were very happy to have the flag flying over their institution.

The assembled group gave the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag and sang the National Anthem, led by Mr. George Dean, as the flag was raised to the top of the pole by Dr. Ralph McAllister.

Mrs. Frank C. Dean, *Regent*

**Alliance** (Champaign-Urbana, Ill.) celebrated on June 14 the fiftieth anniversary of its founding by presenting an original play and pageant at a gala country-club luncheon attended by more than 200 women. The play, entitled "How Alliance Began," written and directed by Mrs. O. B. Pace, was an authentic re-enactment of the organization meetings of 1904. The characters had ransacked local attics for "Gibson Girl" costumes of that era, and they appeared in high-collared shirtwaists and with mutton-leg sleeves worn with floor-length full skirts or in elaborate dresses trimmed with ruffles and flounces, tucks, laces and insertion.

To re-enact these initial programs there was a pageant presenting the "Presidents' Ladies" from 1789 to 1904, about 20 in all, each first lady dressed in the costume

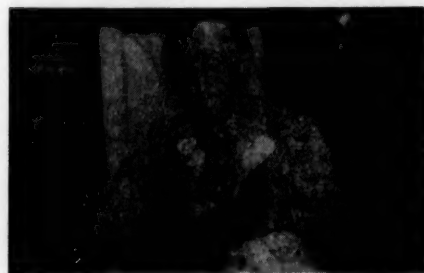
of her era. Soft background music by Mrs. R. L. Peterson accompanied the pageant which ended with a tableau beside a large display of heirlooms arranged by Mrs. Bess Stipes Hecker.

Another outstanding program feature was the "History of Alliance Chapter" presented by Miss Ruth Cade. Among the facts which Miss Cade pointed out was the phenomenal growth of the chapter, from the original 20 members in 1904 to 327 members in 1954. The slogan "Fifty new members for our fiftieth anniversary year" has been more than met, for 62 new members were added last year.

This phenomenal growth has been due to at least two factors. One factor is a very active membership committee headed by Mrs. A. W. Stoolman, who knows how to appeal to the latent FBI instincts of discouraged prospective members who are searching out their eligibility for membership. The other factor is a very alert Chapter Regent, Mrs. Walter S. Bailey, who immediately enlists the help of the new members, as well as the old, and they soon feel that they are important in a very vital organization.

Lola D. McClurg  
*Press Relations Chairman*

**Choctaw** (Newbern, Ala.). Miss Kate Boardman of Greensboro, Alabama, who celebrated her 100th birthday in June 1953 with a celebration which was impressive in her community's happenings, has become one of the oldest members of the Daughters of the Revolution in the United States, and at the same time among the newest members.



The oldest member of the D.A.R. in Alabama is Miss Kate Boardman of Greensboro, Alabama, who celebrated her 100th birthday recently.

A teacher in the Greensboro schools for 60 years, Miss Boardman had as pupils

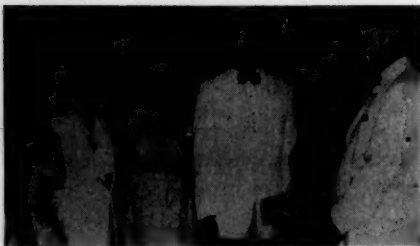
three generations of children from the same families in the first, second, and third grades that she taught. She herself went to school in the same institution which now bears her name, Boardman School; but at the time she attended it was known as the Greensboro Female Academy.

She was born June 16, 1853, in a portion of the house in which she now lives, and remembers much of Greensboro's past history. Her father, Volney Boardman, came from Ohio. Her mother was Harriet Earle Harrison, daughter of a Revolutionary War soldier. One of seven children, her parents having had five daughters and two sons, Miss Boardman is the only survivor of her generation. Her nearest relatives, both of whom are teachers, are nieces living in Atlanta. A great nephew lives in London.

Her entry into the ranks of the D.A.R. is considered a feather in the cap of the Greensboro Choctaw Chapter.

Mrs. F. Alvin Smith, *Regent*

**Aloha** (Honolulu, T. H.). Sons of the American Revolution joined the Daughters of the American Revolution to commemorate the signing of the Declaration of Independence with a formal dinner July 2. This is the first of what is to be an annual affair.



Commemoration by Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution of Signing of Declaration of Independence: From left: Mrs. W. I. Harrington, Past Regent, Aloha Chapter; Herbert Smith, President of the S.A.R.; Mrs. Charles Bailey, Past Regent; Norman Godbold, S.A.R. Chairman of dinner; Mrs. Don Hayselden, Regent of Aloha Chapter, and Reginald Carter, dinner speaker. (Picture: courtesy *Honolulu Advertiser*)

Reginald W. Carter, husband of a Past Regent, was the guest speaker for the occasion. He said that the spirit of the Declaration of Independence could be made to live in three ways. The individual should be made the goal, not merely the means to that goal; each American must

voluntarily accept responsibility for his own and his community's welfare; the democratic way of life must be placed on a realistic basis.

The purpose of the societies was explained by the President of the Sons, Herbert Selby Smith. Tribute was paid to the memory of Joseph R. Farrington, a Son of the American Revolution, and Hawaii's delegate to Congress, who died suddenly in Washington in June. Invocation was given by the Chaplain of Aloha Chapter, Mrs. W. L. McCleary, who was introduced by the Regent, Mrs. Don Hayselden.

Seated at the speakers' table were Mr. and Mrs. Carter, Herbert S. and Mrs. Smith, Regent of Aloha Chapter Mrs. Don Hayselden and Mr. Hayselden, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Godbold, Mr. and Mrs. Roger Monsarrat and the former Regents, Mrs. W. I. Harrington with Mr. Harrington, Mrs. Carl Andrews with Mr. Andrews, and Mrs. Charles T. Bailey.

A red, white, and blue centerpiece of flowers and streamers on each table and silk flag for the guests were decorations arranged by Mrs. Arthur N. Otremba.

Mrs. Ralph William Garlick

*Press Relations Chairman*

**Shawnee** (Mission, Kansas). First on the list of our chapter's important projects is the Essay Contest, emphasizing history and patriotism. We entertain the winners and their parents and present the awards at one of our most noteworthy meetings. Mrs. Roy A. Burt was hostess on this occasion to a large number of members and guests.

Interest and enthusiasm among the students and also a community awareness of "What the Daughters Do," is created by this annual Essay Contest. Students from eight schools participated this year; their papers were outstanding and inspiring. Each winner read his essay and was presented a medal. Two boys who have appeared on our programs, namely, Clifford Thompson in 1952 and Jack McNeese in 1954, have gone on to become National winners in the American Legion Oratorical Contest. Jack McNeese will deliver his oration at a Citizenship Day celebration in Washington, D. C. on September 16, 1954. We feel great pride in having had a part in their beginning endeavors.

The second half of our program was a pageant by members, in correct period costumes, portraying "Women in Washington Through the Years." A clever, short sketch of each character was read as she descended the stairs and background music was played to complete the picture. The real beauty of the costuming was almost undone in the hilarity of Mrs. Coolidge's knee length sheath and the busy Eleanor Roosevelt carrying brief case and copy of "My Day." Our "Mamie" was a charming and exact facsimile. She was startlingly real.



"Women in Washington Through the Years" portrayed by members of Shawnee Chapter. From left: Martha Washington, Mrs. C. F. Hughes; Abigail Adams, Mrs. James Froelich; Dolly Madison, Mrs. Phillip Oram; Varina Davis, Mrs. Lloyd Rosander; Mary Todd Lincoln, Mrs. A. E. O'Donnell; Alice Roosevelt, Mrs. H. D. Benjamin; Mrs. Coolidge, Mrs. T. H. Voegtli; Eleanor Roosevelt, Mrs. Charles Hassig; Mamie Eisenhower, Mrs. Roy M. Goar.

A delightful tea hour followed the program.

Mrs. T. H. Voegtli, *Regent*

**General Lewis Morris** (Springfield, Vt.) was the hostess chapter on May 18, 1954, when 120 members, guests and visitors from neighboring chapters gathered in the beautiful chapel of the First Congregational Church to hear Mrs. Lucille LeSourd of Boston, Mass., speak on the topic, "Women Who Have a Glory," which was based on the poem by Berton Braley, "O Lord, Give Me a Glory."

The meeting opened with the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner." The guests were welcomed by the Chapter Regent, Mrs. John Hughes. All participated in the "Salute to the Flag," and the "American's Creed." The Chaplain read "Washington's Prayer," after which "America the Beautiful" was sung by a guest soloist.

Mrs. LeSourd, who is president of the Council of Churchwomen in Boston, has

been the recipient of high honors from the women of Korea for the help she has given them, and for promoting better relations between them and American women. She has also been honored by Mme. Chiang Kai Shek.

How can the average woman "get a glory" while going about her everyday work, Mrs. LeSourd asked. In illustration she then told the stories of a few women who have given themselves completely to various tasks, such as Mme. Induk Pak, the Korean college-bred woman who has shared her life all over the world, and Marion Anderson, the Negro singer; Dorothy Tilley of Atlanta, Ga., who started by cleaning up the slums of her city, went on to fight for justice for the Negro and is now serving on the President's Human Rights committee and Mrs. Wealthy Fisher, widow of Bishop Fisher, who at the age of seventy-five is devoting her life and money to the cause of teaching the people of India to read. Mrs. LeSourd concluded her talk by saying that to "get a glory" you must "crown thy good with sisterhood" and "do better the things you are already doing."

Mrs. Wilbur W. Mason  
*Press Relations Chairman*

**Ondawa-Cambridge** (Cambridge, New York) celebrated its 60th Anniversary at Northwood, the spacious home of Mrs. Robert McClellan, July 9th. Members and guests were received by Mrs. Harry Curtis, Regent, Mrs. Harold Erb, State Regent, Miss Edla Stannard Gibson, Honorary Vice President General, Mrs. Thurman Warren, State Vice Regent, Mrs. Henry Sheldon, State Custodian, the National Vice Chairmen, Miss Ruth Duryee, American Indians Committee, Mrs. Kenneth Maybe, Good Citizens Committee, and Mrs. Foster Black, Vice Regent.



60th Anniversary Celebration, Ondawa-Cambridge Chapter. From left: Miss Duryee, Mesdames Warren, Black, Erb, Curtis, Miss Gibson, Mesdames Sheldon, Maybe and McClellan.

A delicious luncheon was served the eighty members and guests in the dining room and on the adjoining porch by a committee of the Past Regents, Mrs. McClellan, Chairman. The tables were beautifully decorated with flowers and each honored guest found at her place an old-fashioned nosegay.

After the customary opening, Mrs. Curtis welcomed the guests cordially, and called upon Mrs. Andrew Ashton, who with strict observance to the truth accompanied by delightful touches of humor, gave a brief resumé of the history of the Chapter. It was greatly enjoyed by members and guests alike.

Mrs. McClellan then presented Miss Martha McFarland, Charter Member, the 50-year pin, marking her service to the Chapter and the National Society. With words of appreciation of their leadership, Mrs. Curtis introduced the Past Regents, Mesdames Laubach, Ashton, Perry, McClellan, Maxwell, Coulter, Hitchcock, the Misses Atwood, McFarland, and Duryee. She regretted the absence of the Mesdames Westfall, Rice, and Haifleigh.

The State Regent gave a stirring National Defense address. In addition to messages from those in the receiving line, the State Chairman, Mesdames Edward Reilly, Glen Sanders, and Miss Emily Sanderson spoke briefly. Greetings were also brought by the Regents of seven nearby Chapters.

Ruth M. Duryee

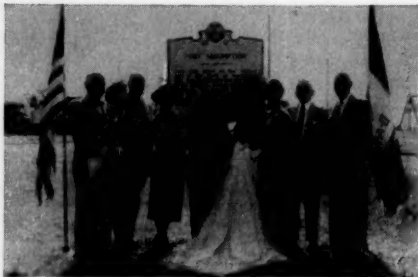
*Chairman, Press Relations*

**Fort Assumption** (Memphis, Tenn.) Chapter of Memphis and The West Tennessee Historical Society dedicated a beautiful State Marker at the site of Fort Assumption, on the neutral strip near the corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and E. H. Crump Boulevard, on the Tennessee side of the Memphis-Arkansas Bridge, June 10, 1954.

The inscription on the marker tells our story:

#### FORT ASSUMPTION

Near this point, at the highest part of the bluff, on Assumption Day, Aug. 15, 1739, this fort was erected by Bienville, French Governor of Louisiana. This was the first structure built by white men in Shelby County, and the third such in Tennessee.



Dedication at Fort Assumption. From left: Mr. Grover McCormick; Mrs. Alvin T. Baker, Chaplain; Dr. Marshall Wingfield, President of The West Tennessee Historical Society; Mrs. Laurence B. Gardiner, Regent; Judge Lois D. Bejach, composer of the inscription on marker; Mrs. Wingfield; Mrs. L. D. Bejach, Past State Historian, an active worker in the erection of the marker; Mr. Buford Utley; Honorable Walter Chandler, Honorable Frank T. Tobey, Mayor of Memphis.

Honorable Walter Chandler, former Congressman from Tennessee, gave the address, an interesting history of Fort Assumption, explaining it was also the site of the largest army ever gathered together on American soil up to that time.

Honorable Frank T. Tobey, Mayor of Memphis, accepted the marker for the people of Memphis and Shelby County.

Mrs. Laurence B. Gardiner, Regent, was in charge of the ceremonies.

Lillian Johnson Gardiner, *Regent*

#### Regents' Club

Believed to be unique in D. A. R. annals is the Regents' Club of Long Beach, California. This organization consists of Regents and Vice Regents of the five local Chapters, Western Shores, Gaviota, Long Beach and Los Cerritos. The club was established by Mrs. Kimball Drebert in 1930, then Regent of Los Cerritos Chapter, and has been functioning ever since.

Four times a year members meet for a luncheon-program and to discuss such current problems as may be of interest to their respective Chapters. This makes for a friendlier, more closely knit relationship, and has met with marked success in the Long Beach area.

Mrs. James J. Kennedy  
*Past Regent, Western Shores Chapter*

# Genealogical Department

MARRIAGE RECORDS OF BALTIMORE CITY AND COUNTY—1777-1799  
Presented to Maryland State Society, D. A. R., by General Mordecai Gist Chapter  
Copied and Compiled by Esther Ridgely George  
Chairman of Genealogical Records 1938

(Continued from September)

*Bond*, Christopher to Sarah Pindell—Dec. 13, 1787. *Bond*, Edward to Catherine Pindell—Feb. 3, 1778. *Bond*, Henry to Elizabeth Gorsuch—Feb. 21, 1778. *Bond*, James to Julia McCurd—July 11, 1799. *Bond*, John Pitts to Polly Davis—Nov. 15, 1797. *Bond*, Joseph to Ann Hall—Oct. 31, 1795. *Bond*, Mordecai to Hannah Hughes—Oct. 3, 1796. *Bond*, Nichodemus to Mary Stevenson—Aug. 29, 1789. *Bond*, Peter to Elizabeth Morris—Mar. 20, 1794. *Bond*, Philip to Magdeline Hemling—Nov. 22, 1796. *Bond*, Richard to Rachel Stevenson—Aug. 1, 1782. *Bond*, Thomas to Hannah Wright—Jan. 22, 1781. *Bond*, Thomas to Ann Talbott—Dec. 20, 1791. *Bond*, Thomas to Elizabeth Harryman—Aug. 4, 1797. *Bond*, William to Susannah Cromwell—Nov. 3, 1796.

*Boner*, Hugh to Mary Silk—Aug. 12, 1796. *Bonfield*, John to Cassandra Stansbury—Dec. 23, 1783. *Bonhom*, Blaihtwaite to Ann Myers—Apr. 21, 1783. *Bonion*, Joseph to Fanny Harris—Apr. 1, 1799. *Bonnet*, Joseph to Marian Ferrand, Nov. 11, 1796. *Bonsal*, Jesse to Mary Stapleton—June 2, 1795. *Bonsal*, Robert to Martha Fonerden—Feb. 13, 1794. *Book*, John to Ann Millering—Apr. 30, 1778. *Booker*, Samuel to Mary Jervis—Aug. 2, 1798. *Boon*, John Cockey to Elizabeth Hale—June 16, 1791. *Boon*, Robert to Nancy Hancock—July 29, 1797. *Boon*, Robert to Achsah Griffith—Mar. 26, 1790. *Boone*, John to Sarah Griffen—Nov. 7, 1792. *Booth*, Michael to Susannah Fitzgerald—Sept. 25, 1797. *Booth*, William to Jane Koyl—July 14, 1792.

*Bordeley*, John to Catharine Stark—Aug. 1, 1798. *Bordely*, William to Margaret Keiner—July 9, 1798. *Borderie*, Bernard to Elizabeth Bulger, Jan. 4, 1794. *Bords*, Adam to Mary Hollow—Mar. 14, 1796. *Borein*, Isaac to Ann Brown—Aug. 30, 1797. *Borein*, John to Sarah Slider—Aug. 11, 1786. *Borin*, Thomas to Ruth Mann—Dec. 5, 1798. *Boring*, Absalom to Arabella Gray—June 1, 1796. *Boring*, Joshua to Elizabeth Tipton—Aug. 1, 1795. *Borkelt*, John to Basna Knight—June 2, 1795.

*Bosey*, Charles to Mary Bear—Jan. 28, 1783. *Boshockney*, Thomas to Biddy McDonald—Sept. 6, 1784. *Bosley*, Bazel to Rebecca Chamberlain—Apr. 25, 1793. *Bosley*, Benedict to Elizabeth Bosley—Feb. 5, 1793. *Bosley*, Charles to Rachel Bartleson—June 22, 1798. *Bosley*, Isaac to Elizabeth Hutchins—Feb. 15, 1793. *Bosley*, James to Hannah Hughes—Oct. 30, 1799. *Bosley*, John to Nancy Cole—Sept. 9, 1782. *Bosley*, John to Susannah Price—July 27, 1785. *Bosley*, John to Mary Flanagan—Mar. 26, 1796. *Bosley*, Joshua to Ann Gott—Nov. 12, 1779. *Bosley*, William to Elizabeth Anderson—Feb. 7, 1782. *Bosley*, William to Hannah Knight—Aug. 4, 1783. *Bosley*, Zebulon to Elizabeth Bond—Feb. 25, 1778.

*Bosman*, Risdon to Elinor Waters—Dec. 11, 1781. *Bosman*, William to Providence Comas—Jan. 12, 1799. *Bossel*, James to Elizabeth Johnson—May 26, 1779. *Bosson*, William to Margery Mahany—July 30, 1779. *Boswell*, Joseph to Elizabeth Jones—Dec. 14, 1793. *Bozeman*, Edward to Mary Shields—Apr. 19, 1779. *Botten*, Robert to Ann Ross—Nov. 11, 1784.

*Bouduy*, Louis Alexander Amelie to Victoire Agatha Martharine Darnaud—Apr. 9, 1799. *Bouldin*, Jehu to Mary Askew—May 16, 1795. *Boulin*, John to Ally Hobbs—Nov. 23, 1795. *Bourgeois*, A. Chapet to Anna Savon Parce—Apr. 4, 1794. *Bourn*, Sylvanus to Rebecca Mercer Haslet—Oct. 17, 1797. *Bouti*, John to Louisa Guirsois—July 2, 1796. *Bowd*, Joseph to Barbara Black—Dec. 11, 1781.

*Bowen*, Benjamin to Elizabeth Merryman—Apr. 12, 1792. *Bowen*, Benjamin to Jemimah Evans—Dec. 14, 1796. *Bowen*, Edward to Rebecca Stansbury—Nov. 24, 1792. *Bowen*, James to Margaret Robinson—Dec. 21, 1782. *Bowen*, Joshua to Catherine Bowen—Oct. 29, 1783. *Bowen*, Josias, Sr. to Sarah Stansbury—Dec. 23, 1791. *Bowen*, Josias to Prudence Stansbury—May 18, 1797. *Bowen*, Nathan to Ruth Wilmott—Jan. 26, 1784. *Bowen*, Sabret to Elizabeth Humphreys—Jan. 4, 1792. *Bowen*, Solomon to Jemima Merryman—June 20, 1786. *Bowen*, William to Elizabeth Hethrington—July 21, 1789. *Bower*, Conrad to Catherine Pian—Sept. 22, 1785. *Bower*, John to Ula Ryleysson—Feb. 17, 1778. *Bowers*, George to Elizabeth Weaver—June 2, 1785. *Bowers*, George to Catharine Ryan—Oct. 29, 1799. *Bowering*, John to Margaret Martin—Oct. 5, 1799. *Bowles*, John to Mary Strabble—Feb. 17, 1784. *Bowser*, Isaac to Violet Leggett—June 2, 1796.

*Boyce*, Benjamin to Elizabeth Gudgeon—Mar. 30, 1792. *Boyce*, John to Eleanor Addison Rogers—Jan. 17, 1785. *Boyd*, Adam to Violet Boyd—Sept. 12, 1796. *Boyd*, Francis to Ruth Tevis—Apr. 23, 1778. *Boyd*, James to Eleanor Hanson—Jan. 1, 1783. *Boyer*, Anthony to Sarah Brown—Aug. 27, 1794. *Boyer*, John to Agnes Boyes—Aug. 26, 1785. *Boyer*, Lewis to Polly Hildebrand—Jan. 21, 1785. *Boyer*, Nicholas to Rachel Stevens—Aug. 28, 1786. *Boyer*, Nicholas to Margaret Ireland—Nov. 27, 1794. *Boyes*, Hugh to Eleanor Mooney—Oct. 12, 1797. *Boyle*, John to Margaret Boyle—Sept. 30, 1789. *Boyle*, Thomas to Polly Cross—Oct. 4, 1794. *Boyle*, William to Mary Evans—Dec. 6, 1792. *Boyreau*, John Joseph to Marie Marzial—June 11, 1792. *Boysen*, Thomas to Elizabeth Robinson—Aug. 1, 1799.

*Bradburn*, Alexander to Sarah Taylor—Feb. 26, 1795. *Bradbury*, Stephen to Margarte Colgan—Oct. 5, 1798. *Bradey*, John to Elizabeth Long—

Apr. 9, 1791. *Brady*, John to Mary McFee—Aug. 24, 1793. *Brady*, John to Judith Cunningham—Nov. 3, 1783. *Bradfield*, James to Ruth Wheeler—Jan. 23, 1782. *Bradford*, Dr. John to Mary Stansbury—Jan. 9, 1799. *Bradford*, William to Sarah Snider—Aug. 5, 1786. *Bradhunt*, Benjamin to Delila Young—Mar. 13, 1790. *Bradshaw*, William to Catherine Mathers—May 23, 1795. *Brake*, Ferdinand to Hannah Cornwall—Apr. 2, 1799. *Bramont*, John to Elizabeth Francoise—Nov. 19, 1793.

*Branch*, John to Rebecca Strawble—Feb. 29, 1788. *Brand*, George to Pleasance Norwood—Dec. 14, 1785. *Branan*, John to Elizabeth Blake—Nov. 2, 1799. *Brannan*, William to Catharine Bailey—July 21, 1778. *Branson*, Balset to Mary Treper—Jan. 4, 1797. *Branson*, William to Margaret Smith—Jan. 1, 1791. *Branzet*, Conrad to Catherine Reas—Nov. 5, 1799. *Bray*, James to Margaret Maloney—Dec. 7, 1796.

*Beard*, Michael Augustus to Sophia Francois Delord—Dec. 13, 1792. *Breidenbaugh*, John to Mary Nornin—Nov. 3, 1798. *Bremire*, John Ferman to Mary Ball—July 16, 1798. *Bremner*, George to Elizabeth Roberts—Jan. 11, 1790. *Brenner*, Andrew to Phebe Shudt—July 16, 1794. *Brentenger*, John Christian to Maria Dorothy Shertain—Mar. 31, 1798. *Brereton*, Thomas to Sarah Marshall—Feb. 26, 1781. *Brest*, Clement to Patsy Collins—Nov. 19, 1796. *Brevitt*, John to Mary Swope—May 4, 1784. *Brewer*, John to Mary Williams—Apr. 24, 1788.

*Brian*, Daniel to Deborah Craton—Oct. 16, 1786. *Brian*, Michael to Mary Miller—Nov. 24, 1797. *Brice*, John to Mary Ann Robinson—Sept. 23, 1782. *Bridges*, Daniel to Sarah Lowry—Mar. 19, 1788. *Briggs*, John to Temperance Ensor—Dec. 4, 1797. *Briggs*, John to Mary Rino—Sept. 5, 1782. *Brighman*, John to Polly Pettay—Aug. 16, 1799. *Brill*, Frederick to Elizabeth Rihn—Dec. 15, 1784. *Brimmer*, Moses to Susanna Chargo—May 28, 1790. *Brittain*, Richard to Temperance Talbott—Mar. 25, 1782. *Brittingham*, Joseph to Catherine Roches—Nov. 27, 1795. *Britton*, Joseph to Margaret Jones—June 19, 1784.

*Brook*, Basil to Mary Patrick—Nov. 24, 1797. *Brooks*, George to Ann Christison—Aug. 23, 1783. *Brooks*, James to Martha Gardner—Nov. 24, 1787. *Brooks*, Joseph to Priscilla Gardiner—Aug. 28, 1786. *Brooks*, Thomas to Elizabeth Gosnell—Oct. 13, 1779. *Brooks*, William to Mary Magdaline Bracket—Jan. 20, 1787. *Brooks*, William to Elizabeth Jennings—Jan. 23, 1792. *Brooks*, William to Hannah Gardner—Aug. 18, 1796. *Brotherton*, Charles Moore to Jane Stansbury—July 19, 1790. *Brotherton*, Thomas to Blanche Picket—Oct. 15, 1783. *Brower*, George Henry to Anne Margaretta Wollen—Jan. 16, 1795.

*Brown*, Abraham to Elizabeth White—Sept. 23, 1795. *Brown*, Alexander to Ann Jones—Mar. 23, 1795. *Brown*, Charles to Micha Owings—Oct. 23, 1790. *Brown*, David to Jemima Elder—Nov. 5, 1791. *Brown*, Dennis to Rebecca Porter—Nov. 20, 1798. *Brown*, Edward to Sarah Edwards—Mar. 15, 1785. *Brown*, Elias to Ann Cockev—May 17, 1788. *Brown*, Frederick to Sarah Wilson—Feb. 18, 1788. *Brown*, Henry to Pamela Holmes—Feb. 21, 1782. *Brown*, Henry to Anexa Sollers—Feb. 17, 1783. *Brown*, Hugh to Elizabeth

Rawlings—Jan. 2, 1781. *Brown*, James to Elizabeth Stansbury—Dec. 18, 1782. *Brown*, James to Hannah Joffris—Apr. 13, 1793. *Brown*, James to Rebecca Elliott—Aug. 31, 1795.

*Brown*, John to Elizabeth Davis—Apr. 30, 1778. *Brown*, John to Jane Lynch—June 16, 1781. *Brown*, John to Hannah Black—Oct. 2, 1783. *Brown*, John to Dina Battee—Nov. 13, 1790. *Brown*, John to Catherine Perkins—Nov. 27, 1793. *Brown*, John to Mary Wilkerson—June 16, 1796. *Brown*, John to Sarah Parsons—July 25, 1796. *Brown*, John to Mary Kelly—Nov. 14, 1796. *Brown*, John to Betsey Ann Cunningham—Dec. 10, 1796. *Brown*, John to Elizabeth Morris—Oct. 17, 1798. *Brown*, John to Mary Rosensteel—Nov. 23, 1798. *Brown*, John to Sarah Meushall—July 6, 1799. *Brown*, John to Mary Read—July 29, 1799. *Brown*, John Bips to Sarah Cassaway—Dec. 2, 1797. *Brown*, Joshua to Nancy Algier—June 1, 1799. *Brown*, Joshua to Mary Lee—Nov. 17, 1792. *Brown*, Josiah to Jehosheba Kirk—Aug. 16, 1790.

*Brown*, Leonard to Hannah Foster—Apr. 18, 1799. *Brown*, Matthew to Elizabeth Frick—Jan. 17, 1799. *Brown*, Moses to Mary Snowden—Apr. 25, 1797. *Brown*, Nicholas to Polly Stockdale—Dec. 19, 1798. *Brown*, Richard to Honor Price—Mar. 8, 1793. *Brown*, Richard to Sarah Reece—Oct. 22, 1782. *Brown*, Robert to Mary Given—Dec. 19, 1792. *Brown*, Thomas to Mary Ellicott—Oct. 6, 1785. *Brown*, Thomas to Ann McGregory—Sept. 27, 1790. *Brown*, Thomas to Margaret Watts—Mar. 4, 1793. *Brown*, Thomas to Jean Camel—Oct. 28, 1794. *Brown*, Thomas to Mary Colgan—Mar. 4, 1797. *Brown*, William to Ann Parsons—Nov. 15, 1789. *Brown*, William to Mary Mattox—June 15, 1795. *Brown*, Zachariah to Catharine Stinchcomb—Dec. 29, 1785. *Browner*, Peter to Elizabeth Sadler—May 11, 1796. *Brummel*, Joseph to Elizabeth Fowle—Nov. 25, 1797.

*Bryan*, Daniel to Frances Shields—Sept. 2, 1785. *Bryan*, Isaac to Julianna Shock—Dec. 10, 1796. *Bryan*, John to Mary Draves—Oct. 2, 1788. *Bryan*, Nicholas to Deborah Gorsuch—Sept. 18, 1793. *Bryan*, Peter to Margaret Cole—Mar. 18, 1796. *Bryan*, Richard to Sarah Timbrill—Feb. 23, 1795. *Bryan*, Richard to Eliza Potter—Nov. 30, 1799. *Bryan*, Thomas to Kitty Unt—Sept. 7, 1799. *Bryson*, John to Catherine Green—Mar. 25, 1786. *Bryson*, John to Elizabeth Stevenson—Nov. 21, 1795.

*Buchanan*, James to Susan Young—Nov. 24, 1787. *Bryrne*, Bartholomew to Maria Hamilton—Apr. 6, 1798. *Buchanan*, James A. to Elizabeth Calhoun—Jan. 1, 1793. *Buchanan*, William to Catherine Mvres—Aug. 26, 1782. *Buchanan*, William to Hephisibah Perine—Nov. 9, 1799. *Bucholz*, George to Elizabeth Butcher—Oct. 13, 1798. *Buck*, Christopher to Kesiah Gorsuch—Oct. 9, 1790. *Buck*, John to Catherine Merryman—Nov. 18, 1793. *Buck*, John to Sophia Vincent—Aug. 28, 1799. *Buck*, John, to Agnes Hickson—Mar. 12, 1799. *Buck*, Joshua to Sarah Crook—June 10, 1788.

*Buckingham*, Benjamin to Elizabeth Smith—Dec. 13, 1797. *Buckingham*, George to Hester Tener—Feb. 27, 1788. *Buckingham*, Nathan to Ruth Leatherwood—June 16, 1792. *Buckingham*, Obidiah to Ruth Harington—Oct. 23, 1784. *Buckingham*, Thomas to Rachel Gardner—Sept.

21, 1785. *Buckingham*, Thomas to Mary Strophen—May 3, 1793. *Buckingham*, William to Margaret Gladman—Aug. 29, 1778. *Bucklers*, Henry to Rachel Gilberthorp—Nov. 17, 1797. *Buckley*, Lawrence to Catharine Conne—May 24, 1792. *Buckley*, Thomas to Rachel Garrison—July 25, 1796. *Bugan*, John to Elinor Stewart—Jan. 20, 1793. *Buil*, William to Eleanor Hughes—Oct. 3, 1798. *Bukhead*, Thomas to Elizabeth Waters—Dec. 4, 1797.

*Bulger*, Henry to Elizabeth Price—Mar. 9, 1797. *Bulger*, Henry to Mary Kittleman—Mar. 27, 1793. *Bulger*, Martin to Mary Logue—June 12, 1779. *Bull*, Jacob to Ann Slade—June 12, 1785. *Bull*, Josias Slade to Rebecca Norris—Oct. 27, 1791. *Bullen*, Simon to Jane Willson—Aug. 27, 1791. *Bunbury*, Simmons to Nancy Bride—Sept. 19, 1795. *Bunker*, Joe to Mary Anderson—July 28, 1795. *Bunker*, Moses to Margaret Franciscus—May 8, 1798. *Bunts*, Jacob to Rachel Coleman—Sept. 7, 1793.

*Burch*, John to Fanny Miles—Nov. 7, 1797. *Burdan*, John to Elinor Squires—Jan. 7, 1778. *Burdsl*, Thomas to Mary Creamour—July 12, 1779. *Burdsl*, Thomas to Mary Whood—Aug. 7, 1779. *Burgess*, Henry to Catharine James—Feb. 28, 1789. *Burgess*, John to Eleanor Welsh—June 29, 1785. *Burgess*, Joshua to Sarah Burgess—Dec. 18, 1790. *Burgess*, Richard to Mary Gassaway—Feb. 25, 1778. *Burgoine*, Jacob to Ann Gardner—April 29, 1796. *Burk*, Edward to Achsah Leatherburv—May 21, 1791. *Burk*, John to Mary Roach—Nov. 17, 1784. *Burk*, John to Elizabeth Barnes—Aug. 22, 1793. *Burk*, Michael to Mary Woods—Aug. 15, 1778. *Burk*, Richard to Hannah Dunn—Jan. 10, 1792. *Burk*, Thomas to Rebecca North—June 26, 1795. *Burk*, Thomas to Mary Leary—July 19, 1799.

*Burke*, David to Elizabeth Murphey—Mar. 1, 1788. *Burke*, Edward to Nancy Smith—Oct. 6, 1797. *Burke*, Theobald to Elizabeth Flaherty—Mar. 20, 1783. *Burke*, Thomas to Elizabeth Jones—Mar. 27, 1793. *Burke*, Thomas to Sarah Hines—Oct. 4, 1798. *Burke*, William to Elizabeth McCabin—Sept. 18, 1795. *Burkhead*, John to Ann Hammond—Mar. 18, 1778. *Burland*, John to Mary Neill—Nov. 10, 1792. *Burly*, John to Mary Blake—Oct. 14, 1779.

*Burn*, John to Mary Ann Dorsey McDonald—May 29, 1792. *Burns*, Adam to Mary Ball—Jan. 10, 1795. *Burns*, Samuel to Catharine Hoit—May 13, 1799. *Burns*, Simon to Mary Knowland—July 11, 1794. *Burneston*, Isaac to Ann Rutter—Jan. 17, 1792. *Burnham*, John to Rebecca Davis—May 4, 1784. *Burner*, Alexander Peter to Margaret Lushrow—Feb. 1, 1794. *Burnsides*, James to Margaret Slater—Nov. 24, 1785. *Burrell*, Thomas to Mary Adams—Jan. 31, 1789. *Burroughs*, Thomas to Jane Morehead—Dec. 15, 1785. *Burton*, John to Mary Siddin—Nov. 28, 1798. *Burton*, Joseph to Rebecca Ritter—Dec. 10, 1798. *Burton*, Richard to Catharine McIntosh—Sept. 28, 1785. *Burton*, Thomas to Mary Harriman—Feb. 26, 1778. *Burton*, Thomas to Leah Welsh—Mar. 25, 1786. *Burton*, William to Mary Fowler—Apr. 5, 1798.

*Bush*, Greenbury to Rodey Davis—Aug. 17, 1796. *Bush*, John to Eleanor Ridden Gash—Nov. 8, 1785. *Bussey*, Edward to Ann Burgess—Jan. 8, 1785. *Bussey*, Thomas to Margaret Demmitt—Feb. 4, 1796. *Buster*, John to Ellen Price

—Sept. 5, 1795. *Butcher*, Bartholomew to Elizabeth Plumb—Sept. 19, 1795. *Butcher*, John to Susannah Kinselagh—Oct. 26, 1778. *Buther*, Joseph to Mary Blossom—Jan. 6, 1781. *Butler*, Absalom to Susannah Orrick—Jan. 7, 1784. *Butler*, Benjamin to Harriet Bentley, Aug. 12, 1796. *Butler*, David to Susan Maria Johns—Apr. 17, 1797. *Butler*, Elisha to Elizabeth Martin—Feb. 18, 1783. *Butler*, John to Elizabeth Ashew—Feb. 16, 1786. *Butler*, John to Rebecca Simpson—Apr. 5, 1790. *Butler*, John to Charlotte Robinson—June 22, 1798. *Butler*, John Holpin to Margaret Evans—Apr. 7, 1792. *Butler*, Joseph to Sarah Lane—July 29, 1783. *Butler*, Samuel to Fredericka Brownson—Dec. 8, 1796. *Butler*, Walter to Elizabeth Finn—Feb. 4, 1786.

*Butner*, John to Elizabeth Sherwood—Apr. 7, 1796. *Butt*, Humphrey to Allie Danderson—July 22, 1795. *Buttengan*, Thomas to Margaret Fenton—Dec. 4, 1784. *Butterworth*, Benjamin to Sarah Hoskins—July 12, 1779. *Butterworth*, Benjamin to Easter Linton—Nov. 10, 1779. *Button*, Elias to Mary Dunkin—Oct. 30, 1779. *Button*, George to Eve Patterson—Aug. 27, 1795. *Button*, Rene Guillaume to Jane Matthews—Jan. 12, 1795. *Byal*, William to Elizabeth Stafford—Aug. 8, 1782. *Byfield*, Abraham to Patience Corbin—Apr. 6, 1793.

*Cable*, George to Lynda Hicks—Oct. 23, 1783. *Cables*, Jacob to Catherine Mike—Mar. 21, 1799. *Cabrera*, John to Jane Mitchell—Nov. 1, 1794. *Cadle*, Griffith to Agnes Teirs—Nov. 22, 1785. *Caduman*, Francis to Biddy Bryan—Oct. 23, 1797. *Cafues*, Abraham to Elizabeth Rothrock—June 16, 1783. *Cahill*, William to Elizabeth Russell—Nov. 29, 1873. *Cahill*, William to Mary Tarlan—Aug. 11, 1798. *Cahoe*, John to Johanna Bennett—May 16, 1778. *Caldron*, Frs. to Mary Celeston—Nov. 24, 1870. *Caldron*, John Baptist to Mary Bryan—July 28, 1779. *Caldwell*, John to Catherine Laudier—Nov. 19, 1778. *Caldwell*, John to Lucretia Stansbury—Dec. 11, 1790.

*Caleb*, Henry to Sarah Galaush—Feb. 10, 1784. *Calef*, John to Achsah Knight—Nov. 17, 1784. *Calfoos* (Kalbfus?) Lewis to Eve Weller—June 29, 1789. *Calhoun*, Alexander to Sarah Clemments—Mar. 27, 1794. *Callahan*, John to Catharine Wanningham—July 14, 1798. *Callahan*, Samuel to Nancy Carr—June 19, 1788. *Callahan*, William to Humphrev Keeble—Aug. 28, 1795. *Callahan*, William to Susanna Davis—Sept. 9, 1797. *Calman*, Joseph to Marie Martha Renuleau—June 2, 1794. *Calvert*, James to Elizabeth Shadders—Oct. 5, 1792. *Calwell*, John to Mary Purle—Feb. 11, 1796.

*Campbell*, Aaron to Sarah Marshall—Apr. 27, 1796. *Campbell*, Archibald to Elizabeth Hindman—June 1, 1786. *Campbell*, James to Frances Moody—Jan. 6, 1790. *Campbell*, John to Marian Maxwell—May 17, 1788. *Campbell*, John to Sarah Howard—June 11, 1796. *Campbell*, John to Biddy O'Donnell—Sept. 17, 1796. *Campbell*, Joseph Murray to Grace Hewit—Jan. 27, 1798. *Campbell*, Peter to Althea Wilkins—Feb. 4, 1799. *Campbell*, Robert to Catherine Smith—Nov. 10, 1791. *Campbell*, Thomas J. to Sarah Sinclair—Mar. 30, 1797.

*Canby*, John to Hannah Brune—Dec. 2, 1795. *Cann*, Benjamin to Nancy Wamsley—Dec. 12, 1795. *Cann*, John to Margaret Helms—June 1, 1795. *Cannon*, Clement to Mary Murphey—Dec.

14, 1777. *Cannon*, William to Ann Murphy—Dec. 31, 1789. *Cantler*, Barnett to Catherine McLaughlin—Apr. 11, 1794. *Cantwell*, Thomas to Sally Smith—Aug. 27, 1795. *Caple*, Abraham to Mary Stewart—Aug. 21, 1781. *Caple*, Samuel to Mary Cole—Dec. 18, 1793. *Caples*, William to Elizabeth Green—Aug. 21, 1793. *Capito*, Christian to Elizabeth Wyant—Oct. 8, 1792. *Capoot*, Jeremiah to Mary Taylor—Aug. 5, 1794.

*Carbach*, John to Jane Rawlings—Aug. 25, 1795. *Carbach*, William to Jane Wright—Nov. 15, 1785. *Carey*, Jeremiah to Margaret Kelly—June 30, 1797. *Cary*, Dennis to Margaret Dillon—Sept. 9, 1794. *Carew*, Thomas to Margaret Christina Hulstrunk—Aug. 12, 1794. *Carlyle*, John to Elizabeth Lane—Feb. 18, 1790. *Carman*, William to Ann Cunningham—Oct. 15, 1799. *Carmichael*, John to Elizabeth Landers—Feb. 22, 1797. *Carnaghan*, James to Catharine Miller—Oct. 25, 1797. *Carnan*, Charles Ridgeley to Priscilla Dorsey—Oct. 14, 1782. *Carnan*, Morris to Cordelia Greenfield—Jan. 12, 1792. *Carney*, John to Easter Hud—Apr. 13, 1797. *Carney*, Thomas to Sarah Baxley—May 16, 1795. *Carngan*, Edward to Mary Scott—Nov. 29, 1783. *Carnowles*, Charles to Ruth Stansbury—Aug. 24, 1784.

*Carpenter*, Allen to Ann Sheuse—May 9, 1795. *Carpenter*, Isaac to Lydia Reed—Jan. 3, 1794. *Carpenter*, John to Ellen Gwinn—Dec. 24, 1793. *Carr*, Aquila to Susannah Bond—Apr. 21, 1786. *Carr*, Daniel to Susannah Dean—Sept. 3, 1796. *Carr*, Felix to Catharine Figgance—June 4, 1795. *Carr*, Isaac to Monarchy Abrahams—Dec. 3, 1794. *Carr*, John to Eleanor Herron—Aug. 15, 1797. *Carragan*, Edward to Mary Gowan—May 4, 1779. *Carre*, Joseph to Magdaline Deschamp—Oct. 24, 1793. *Carrese*, John to Mary Walsh—Feb. 28, 1793. *Carrick*, Daniel to Bridget Farty—Sept. 30, 1796. *Carrick*, George to Cary Baker—Dec. 12, 1796.

*Carrman*, John to Catherine Castle—Sept. 8, 1792. *Carroll*, Henry Hill to Sarah Rogers—Nov. 7, 1789. *Carroll*, James to Sophia Gough—Dec. 17, 1787. *Carroll*, Martin to Mary Ann—?, May 15, 1784. *Carroll*, Michael to Nancy Drake—Aug. 25, 1795. *Carroll*, Patrick to Margaret Ross—July 23, 1795. *Carroll*, Thomas to Sarah King—Dec. 14, 1797. *Carson*, Henry to Louisa Stricker—Nov. 12, 1798. *Carson*, Nathaniel to Eleanor Cressman—Mar. 3, 1791. *Carson*, William to Elizabeth Taylor—Apr. 10, 1784. *Carson*, William to Ann Aldridge—Feb. 12, 1786.

*Carter*, Charles to Sarah Berry—June 4, 1798. *Carter*, Daniel to Susannah Griffie—Nov. 29, 1783. *Carter*, Henry to Elinor Atherton—Feb. 19, 1791. *Carter*, John to Hannah Scarborough—Dec. 1, 1784. *Carter*, John to Jane Griffie—Jan. 8, 1796. *Carter*, John to Mary Ford—Nov. 5, 1799. *Carter*, Josiah(s?) to Hannah Benfield—Dec. 19, 1781. *Carter*, Sol. to Elizabeth Sindall—June 4, 1781. *Carter*, Solomon to Kitty Wall—Aug. 25, 1791. *Carter*, Thomas to Christina Nicoll—Jan. 25, 1797. *Carter*, William to Sarah Ferguson—Mar. 12, 1781. *Carter*, William to Rebecca Sollers—Apr. 3, 1799. *Carter*, William N. to Sarah Keith—June 9, 1790.

*Cartwright*, Abraham to Mary Hart—Jan. 20, 1783. *Carty*, Peter to Hannah Catherine Larnett—Dec. 21, 1793. *Carver*, William to Elizabeth Conden—Aug. 10, 1779. *Carey*, Dennis to Judy

Moore—May 5, 1798. *Carey*, Robert to Elizabeth Davis—Mar. 28, 1796.

*Cashman*, Timothy to Manah Bell—Oct. 21, 1795. *Cashman*, William to Sarah Brown—Feb. 3, 1796. *Caslow*, Samuel to Catharine Marr—July 16, 1798. *Cassat*, Peter to Susan Stansbury—Jan. 3, 1798. *Cassidy*, Patrick to Hannah Read—May 28, 1778. *Castaignet*, Paul to Julia C. Leary—Nov. 2, 1792. *Castello*, John to Anne Jones—Aug. 22, 1797. *Caswell*, Josiah to Nancy Scott—Mar. 15, 1796. *Caswell*, Thomas to Jane Leary—Apr. 17, 1795. *Cate*, Edward to Sino Martin—Jan. 29, 1796. *Caton*, Mark to Nancy Cherry—Dec. 27, 1799. *Cattle*, Thomas to Elizabeth Campbell—Aug. 21, 1779. *Caulk*, Joseph to Ann Tripp—Apr. 15, 1789. *Caulk*, Thomas Ward to Hannah Sears—May 26, 1785. *Cavaro*, Francois to Mary Shields—Nov. 11, 1793. *Cavey*, John to Ann Knight—Dec. 15, 1785. *Cavey*, Thomas to Elizabeth Donaldson—Oct. 11, 1789. *Cavill*, John to Ann Perry—Mar. 27, 1798.

*Chace*, Thondrick to Mary Jacobs—Feb. 9, 1785. *Chadders*, Robert to Elizabeth Ridgely—Sept. 29, 1795. *Chader*, James to Sarah Jourdan—Nov. 19, 1795. *Chalmers*, John Jr. to Mary Gilder—July 1, 1797. *Chamberlain*, Charles to Mary Gutrow—June 21, 1798. *Chamberlain*, George Robins to Mary Crookshanks—Jan. 30, 1794. *Chamberlain*, Hoops to Mary Stevinson—Oct. 28, 1791. *Chamberlain*, John to Elizabeth Lynch—Nov. 22, 1780. *Chambers*, Amos to Mary Cramlet—Mar. 11, 1788. *Chambers*, Daniel to Martha Childs—Nov. 17, 1791. *Chambers*, John to Eleanor Rusk—July 16, 1799. *Chambers*, Martin to Mary Miller—Aug. 19, 1782. *Chambers*, William to Mary King—Jan. 30, 1781. *Chambers*, William to Judy Harvey—July 30, 1783. *Chambers*, William to Mary McLaughlin—Apr. 18, 1793.

*Chandler*, Joseph to Eleanor Cables—Apr. 26, 1788. *Chandlers*, John Hurle to Sarah Anderson—Sept. 19, 1793. *Chaney*, Abel to Ruth Johnson—Feb. 26, 1785. *Chaney*, Charles, Jr. to Sarah Dunham—Oct. 15, 1799. *Chaney*, Joseph to Drucilla Wilson—Oct. 24, 1796. *Chaney*, Mordecai to Jemima Hinton—Feb. 14, 1789. *Chaney*, Rezon to Rebecca Harvey—Jan. 3, 1799. *Changeur*, Leon to Josephine Gripiuye Montalebor—June 26, 1795.

*Chaplain*, William to Polly Allen—Mar. 17, 1785. *Chaplin*, William to Sarah Woods—Dec. 1, 1789. *Chapman*, Christopher to Elizabeth Rous—Dec. 21, 1798. *Chapman*, James to Rachel Merryman—Feb. 15, 1798. *Chapman*, John to Elizabeth Kelly—Nov. 10, 1778. *Chapman*, Joshua to Catherine Hemmel—June 23, 1792. *Chapman*, Robert to Catherine Yohn—June 26, 1799. *Charles*, Abram to Judy Pary—Nov. 24, 1780. *Charles*, Richard to Elizabeth Benson—Apr. 29, 1799. *Chartress*, John to Betsy Leica—Dec. 23, 1799. *Chatterback*, William to Jane Aston—July 5, 1778. *Chavillon*, Joseph to Ann Smith—Dec. 4, 1784.

*Chenoweth*, Arthur to Cassandra Bosley—Mar. 24, 1784. *Chenoweth*, Arthur to Elizabeth Baxter—Nov. 25, 1791. *Chenoweth*, George to Rachel Hale—Jan. 26, 1796. *Chenoweth*, Richard to Elinor Ashen—Oct. 23, 1779. *Chenoweth*, Richard to Sarah Belt—Feb. 8, 1790. *Chenoweth*, Samuel to Elizabeth Cromwell—Oct. 6, 1785.

*Chesram*, David to Mary Farrell—Dec. 23, 1797. *Chester*, Samuel to Elizabeth Harvy—Sept. 18, 1786. *Cheson*, Daniel to Catharine Holland—Nov. 1, 1796. *Chew*, Richard to Rachel Scarf—Dec. 21, 1781. *Chewer*, David to Mary Carnes—Oct. 3, 1795.

*Chigizola*, Evangelista to Maria Ann Covete—Jan. 27, 1791. *Chilcoat*, Joshua to Rebecca Arnold—Oct. 24, 1789. *Chilcoat*, Robert to Joyce Webb—Apr. 5, 1781. *Chilcott*, Elijah to Elizabeth Ensor—Feb. 7, 1789. *Childs*, Benjamin to Elizabeth Evans—Oct. 4, 1792. *Childs*, James to Polly Necom—Dec. 28, 1799. *Childs*, John to Sarah Wheeler—Jan. 31, 1798. *Chilson*, Walter to Hannah Martin—June 4, 1799. *China*, James to Achsah Simpson—Feb. 27, 1786. *China*, Nathan to Sarah Mansfield—Nov. 29, 1787. *China*, Zepheniah to Ruth Lewis—Jan. 21, 1783. *Chinn*, John Yates to Sarah Fairfax Carter—Dec. 6, 1796. *Chinmuth*, William to Elizabeth Ritcherson—Apr. 8, 1789. *Chissell*, John to Ann Sindall—Feb. 13, 1799. *Choak*, John to Cassandra Kindall—June 30, 1797. *Choate*, Richard to Jane Lowe—Aug. 4, 1783. *Chord*, Henry to Eleanor Randall—July 5, 1791. *Chote*, Edward to Elizabeth Demmitt—Dec. 12, 1789. *Chrisholm*, Thomas to Terry Collison—Mar. 20, 1792. *Christian*, Anthony to Elizabeth Walsh—June 16, 1798. *Christian*, John to Catharine Jourdan—Apr. 26, 1795. *Christi*, James to Rebecca Birmingham—Dec. 27, 1785. *Christopher*, Thomas to Nancy Tuvay—May 17, 1797. *Christoson*, Robert to Mary James—June 26, 1781.

(To be continued)

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## Queries

**Scott-Tabor**—Want par., ansc. of Samuel Scott, Jr., b. Berkeley Co., Va., 1792; went to Ky. & Ind.; mar. Rebecca Tabor. His pars. prob. liv. in Pa. before 1792. Was Samuel Scott, Sr. in Rev. fr. Pa.?—Mary Meares Galt, 3 Lewis St., Lexington, Va.

**Hope-Nelson-Miles-Sizer**—Thomas Hope, b. June 10, 1742 in Md.; mar. Hannah Nelson, b. Jan. 19, 1751 in Md. Both bur. in B.P. Cemetery near Jarrettsville, Md. Son, William Hope, mar. Margaret Miles, b. June 21, 1779, dau. of Samuel Miles and Margaret Sizer, mar. Baltimore 1778. Want names of pars. of Thomas Hope, Hannah Nelson, Samuel Miles, Margaret Sizer and any rec. of ser. for males in Rev. or Col. Wars. Rev. rec. of Thomas Hope proved. Mrs. Carl H. Lorenz, 2323 Hempstead Rd., Toledo, 6, O.

**Watts - Johnson - Bowers - Gard - Brown**—John Jackson Watts, b. Sept. 24, 1816 around Logan, O.; d. Dec. 20, 1893 at Gratiot, O.; mar. Leanna Johnson, b. 1820 at ?; d. June 8, 1883 at Gratiot.

Also John Bowers, (son of Martin Bowers who was b. at Fultonham, O.) b. Oct. 26, 1826 at Gratiot, O.; mar. Sarah Gard, b. July 13, 1832 vic. of Gratiot.

Also Jeremiah Gard, b. 1806 at ?; came fr. Marietta, O.; d. Oct. 16, 1866; mar. Rosanna Brown, b. 1811, dau. of Adam and Mary — Brown. Adam Brown, b. 1766 at ?; d. 1858 at ?. Adam loc. in O. in 1803—came fr. Brownsville, Pa. Wd. app. any data abt. the anc. of the above

persons, particularly Rev. War serv.—Mrs. Robert A. Prior, 695 Benvenue Ave., Las Altos, Cal.

**Hill-Jeffries-Jones-Bennett**—My gt.gd.m. was Applewight Hill, b. 1809 Louisburg, N.C.; mar. Jno. Stone —?. She was dau. of James Jones Hill, b. Dec. 8, 1782; mar. ?. Patsy Jeffries b. —?. He was son of Lt. William Hill, b. Feb. 20, 1750, Butte Co., N.C.; mar. —? Mary Jones b. —? gd.dau. of Edward and Abigail Sugan Jones, was her f. Edward II? William was son of Green Hill and Grace Bennett. Can some one supply these dates, William's Rev. rec. and anything abt. the Applewight fam.?—Mrs. D. L. Goddard, Covington, Tenn.

**Ball - Brown - Smiser (Smysier - Smizer)**—Thomas Brown mar. Mary Ball. Ch.: Hannah, Mary, Daniel, Rachel, George, William, Joseph, Rebekah, John, Annie. Joseph Brown, son of Thomas and Mary Ball Brown was born Oct. 22, 1770 in O.; d. Oct. 24, 1861; mar. Mary Parker. Ch. of Joseph and Mary Parker Brown were: George, Ruth, William, Elizabeth, John, Thomas, Christian, Casander, Aquilla P., Clemency, Mary Ann, Joseph and Henry Parker. Ruth Brown, dau. of Joseph and Mary Parker Brown, mar. Davis Smiser in O. David Smiser was b. in Ky. in 1795, son of Philip Smiser, b. 1767, mar. 1794, who came fr. Pa. Philip came to O. in 1796. Who were pars. of Thomas and Mary Ball Brown? Fam. trad. says she was niece of Mary Ball Washington. Want proof. Who were pars. of Mary Parker Brown? Who was m. of David Smiser? I have b. dates of all of Thomas and Mary Ball Brown's ch. Also have many names of David Smiser's desc.—Mrs. William B. Harvey, 9398 San Bernardino Rd., Cucamonga, Cal.

**Stark-McDonald**—I wish inf. of b. and mar. of Jean Stark who mar. Randel McDonald of Lancaster Co., Pa. bef. mov. to Augusta Co., Va. (then Orange Co.) where land was surveyed for him 1738. He d. abt. 1745 or 48, Augusta Co., Va. Jean Stark McDonald qualified as admin. of her husband's estate. Her son, Alexander McDonald, later qualified as admin. of his step-f's estate, Jas. McCleand or McClelland. D. 1759. Jean Stark was admin. of her son Randolph McDonald—Mrs. W. Frank Wilson, 58 W. Park Place, Newark, Del.

**Knote**—Wd. like any rec. for Daniel Knote who was b. June 27, 1819 near Adams Co., Pa.; d. Dec. 1904 in Des Moines, Iowa; mar. Cassandra —, b. Sept. 15, 1821, near Winchester, Va. and d. Mar. 19, 1901 in Des Moines, Iowa. They had 10 ch.: Oliver, b. 1845; Evaline, b. 1846; Emily, b. 1848; William Perry, b. 1849; Charles Daniel, b. 8-20-1851; Amelia Luella, b. 1854; George Washington, b. 1855; James T., b. 1858; Mina A., b. 1861; and Regina V., b. 4-6-1864. Evaline and Emily were b. in Franklin Co., Pa. and Wm. Perry and Charles Daniel were b. in Cincinnati, O. Wd. like to know Daniel Knote and Cassandra's mar. date, her maiden name, and any inf. as to pars. of either—Mrs. H. D. VanDeman, 422 West Kansas, Pittsburg, Kan.

**Elgin-O'Bannon-Emison**—Inf. req. re Elgin and O'Bannon fam. of Ky. The foll. notations are in Emison Family Bible in my poss.: Ann Elgin, b. Mar. 6, 1795; mar. John Emison, Oct. 1, 1816; liv. in Scott Co. (Dry Run), Ky. until

1852. Due to deaths in fam. fr. tuberculosis, they md. to Victoria Co., Tex. in that yr. F. of John Emison was Ash Emison, whose will was witnessed by Samuel and Joseph Elgin, presumably relatives of Ann. Was one of them her f.? John Ash Emison, son of Ann and John, b. June 9, 1826; mar. dau. of Capt. John Field whose w. was Mary E. O'Bannon, at one time liv. in Shelby Co., Ky. Mary O'Bannon and Ann Elgin are my gt.gr.m.s and I sh. like to kn. their pars. and gd.pars. if the data is available.—Mrs. P. C. Lockett, 4624 Southern, Dallas, Tex.

**Warren-Evans**—Jesse Warren (D.A.R. Library, Pen. Rec. Vol. 8, p. 148), b. May 12, 1759, Norwalk, Conn., enl. as Private Mar. 1777, in Capt. Seth Seymour's Company, Col. Meade's Regiment. Taken prisoner in April, 1781, at Darien and carried to N.Y. Papers contain no family data. Think this Jesse Warren had son named Floyd B. Warren (b. 2/26/1780) who mar. Dorcas Morris (or Mores). Want assistance in establishing (ancs.) name of f. of Floyd B. Warren. Was his f. the above Jesse Warren?

Also Evans: William Evans, Will d. 12 Apr. 1772, Nottoway Par., Amelia Co., Va. Names wife Grace Evans, and Ch.: Benjamin, John, Ellis, Mary, Sally, Jane, Jane, Polleboe and friend Thret Johnson of "Maryland County." Amelia Co., Va. Ct. Rec. show Evan Evans (wife Martha) of Dinwiddie Co., Va. selling land in Amelia which land was granted to Jno. Evans in 1728 (and devised to Evan Evans). All land joins that owned by families of Ellis, Daniel Gunn, & Bolling, and loc. on both sides of Gr. Nottoway Branch. Was above William Evans (Will d. 1772 and proved 26 Oct. 1780) a bro. to Evan Evans and son to John Evans who conveyed land granted him (in then Pr. Geo. Co., Va.) in 1728? If not, who was f. of this Wm. Evans? What was the maiden name of Grace, wife of William Evans?—Mrs. Norris Hall Tuttle, 52 Williams Court, Mobile, Alabama.

**Bennett - Gibson - Robeson - Farmer - Adams**—Inf. re. Mary Bennett (Virginia) who mar. Ziba (?) Gibson who came to Va. early after 1700 fr. Sct. (?). Three ch.: Thomas, d. 1804; Nelson, d. 1823; Mary. Ziba d. in Va. and Mary and ch. md. to N.C. and settled in Anson Co. abt. 1740. Can supply line from 1740. Data in exc. for inf. des. above.

Also inf. wanted re. Mary Robeson, b. 1742; mar. to Jonathan Adams in 1762. Jonathan was b. in Amelia Co., Va. in 1740. They were mar. in Bladen Co., N.C. Mary is desc. fr. Andrew Robeson, b. in Sct. 1654; came to America in 1676; d. in N.C. (?). Feb. 19, 1720. Andrew's w. was Mary Spencer 1666-1716; mar. abt. 1685. There were 12 ch. (1) Thomas Robeson, Sr., 1698-1773. mar. abt. 1736 to Sara Singletary; (2) Peter Robeson mar. in 1732 in Phila., Pa., to Sara Farmer whose f. was Edward Farmer. Will be glad to give further inf. in exc. for identity of Mary Robeson.—Mrs. Elizabeth Gibson Taylor, 208 S. William St., Goldsboro, N. C.

**Marshall**—Wanted William Marshall, b. in Ire.; son of Samuel; came to Charleston, S.C. 1792; liv. in Newberry and Abbeville. William's fam. liv. near Wetumpka, Ala. before 1848. Want date of his d. and names of w. and ch. He had a bro. John, b. in S.C.; liv. in Miss. Where?

Bro. Hugh, b. in S.C.; liv. near by in 1848.—Miss Montine Allen, 841 4th Avenue, Knoxville 17, Tenn.

**Taylor - Cox - Ellis - Green(e) - Steele**—Would appreciate names of pars. and gr.pars. of Jemima Taylor, b. 1757 in either Va. or N.C. and mar. Philip Cox in 1772.

Also Philip Cox was b. Sept. 1755 in Halifax Co., Va., ser. in Rev. War and d. Mar. 22, 1834 in Pickens Dis., S.C. Can anyone help me with the names of his pars. and gr.pars.?

Also need names of pars. and w., b. and d. dates of Stephen Ellis, whose dau., Sarah Ellis was b. July 18, 1816 in S.C. and mar. James Barton.

Also who were pars. of Lydia Steele—b. in Bucks Co., Pa., mar. William Currence (he was b. in Ireland in 1715 and d. in W. Va., Oct. 8, 1783.) They had a dau., Sidney Currence, b. 1760, mar. 1789 to Nicholas Wilmoth. I would be most grateful for help on these families—Mrs. Lucile R. McHugh, 175 East Fulton Road, Santa Rosa, Calif.

**Moffatt - Parks - Green(e) - Ellis**—Tamar Moffatt, b. 23 Sept. 1766, Glocester, R.I.; d. 20 Mar. 1795, Thompson, Ct.; mar. 23 Dec. 1784, Glocester, R.I. (1st w. of Benjamin Green(e)). Was she dau. of Micajah Moffatt (son of Wm. Jr. and 1st w. Deliverance (Parks) Mocatt)? Who was Tamar's m.? The 4ch. of Tamar Moffatt Green were Elizabeth (dy), Abilene and Judith, also son Theodore, b. Killingly, Ct., 4 May 1790. Was Theodore Green's 1st w. an Ellis? What was her given name? Who were her pars. and who were their ch.?—Mrs. Wm. W. Badgely, 926 Mass. Ave., N.W. Washington 1, D. C.

**Inman-Wisner-Gunier (Gagnier)**—Want all poss. pat. and mat. data re my gd.m., Mary Adeline Inman, b. Apr. 11, 1832, Erie Co., Pa.; mar. Aug. 20, 1846, Howard Co., Ind. to Jerome Napoleon Gunier (Gagnier) b. Detroit, Mich., Aug. 2, 1824. She d. Nov. 25, 1900, Stockton, Cedar Co., Mo. Pars. were John Inman, reputed b. R.I., and Anna Wisner (Weisner, spelling uncertain); b. prob. Cayuga, N.Y. Other ch. of John and Anna Inman were: Jane, mar. —Stitt, liv. and d. in Cedar Co., Mo.; Lucy, mar. —Kennedy and had dau. Nora; Sally; Oliver, sd. to have settled in Kan. and had son Robert; Thorne; Chandler, went to Iowa. John Inman, the f., thought to have res., also in Mich. and O. where he prob. d. and is bu. Were there sals. of Rev. or War of 1812 in Inman, Wisner or Gagnier fam.?—Mrs. Robert T. Swofford, Jr., 3722 Michigan Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

**Brewster**—Want the Rev. anc. of Jeremiah Brewster of Cane Hill, Ark., b. Mar. 10, 1810, in or near Sevierville, Tenn.; mar. Bersheba Stillwell; d. Mar. 26, 1862. He serv. in 13th Session of Ark. Legislature.—Mrs. J. S. Kidwell, Windsor, Mo.

**Goss-Mendell-Sever**—Sidney Mendell, d. age 56; mar. Amelia Sever, d. age 55. No dates known. They had 8 ch. in Woodstock, Vt.: Lucia; Laura; Caroline; Lucian, d. in Civil War; Linden, Des Moines, Iowa; Carolos, Ontario, Canada; Sally; Sidney Jones Mendell, mar. Betsy Goss. Anc. of Sidney Mendell and Amelia Sever wanted.

Also Siba Goss, d. May 20, 1825; mar. (1st) Fanny McAlister. Ch. Emily, mar. Leonard

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Sprague; Fanny, mar. Eleazer Wallbridge; Mary-ann, mar. Harvey Perigo; Ransom; Charles; Chandler, mar. (2nd) —, 1 ch., Betsy, mar. Sidney Jones Mendell. Want anc. of Siba Goss and 2nd w.—Mrs. H. B. Burnside, 2031 Deerfield Rd., Highland Park, Ill.

**Clarke-Harman-Petty-King**—I find that William Clarke mar. Rebecca Harman of Monroe Co., Ga. She md. to Ga. fr. N.C., was dau. of Zachariah Harman and Rebecca Petty, his w. Her bro., Zachariah Harman mar. Harriet Scott King, dau. of Dr. Miller King of S.C. Can anyone tell me any dates for ab. statement and names of ch. of William and Rebecca Harman Clarke?—Alva Lea Phillips Matta, 3622 Hyacinth Ave., Baton Rouge, La.

**Ryan**—Desire par. of John Ryan who d. in Robertson Co., Tenn. bef. Aug. 23, 1828. Survivors who shared est. were w., Rachel, and ch. Nicholas H., Thomas J., Sarah (Sallie) B., Martha J., Eliza A., and Darby Ryan. Sarah B. Ryan mar. Joseph Randolph Mathews, of Robertson Co., Tenn. They were in or near Waverly, Humphreys Co., when dau. Elizabeth Ann was b. in 1838. Eliza Ryan mar. Granberry Mason. John Ryan prob. serv. in War of 1812 in a Tenn. reg. Has anyone proof that the John Ryan who ser. was the one who d. 1828? What was the maiden surname of Rachel Ryan? Was she a Blanton?—Miss Edna M. Dickey, Monticello, Ark.

**Miskell-Jefferies (Jeffery) Brockenbrough**—Seeking the anc. of William Miskell, mar. Elizabeth Jefferies (dau. of Edmund Jefferies (Jeffrey) and Elizabeth (Wilson)); d. Mar. 23, 1720, North Farnham Parish, Richmond Co., Va. Had issue: Henry, Jonathan, William, John and George. Henry Miskell mar. Winifred Brockenbrough and had 16 ch. Wd. app. hearing from the desc.—Mrs. Sidney M. Pelayo, 1204 North Street, Baton Rouge, La.

**Rinker, Stac(e)y-Roser (Raser, Reeser, Rase)-Eberhar(d)t-Spe(e)lman (Spielman)-Kir(k)wood (Kerwood)**—Inf. wanted re parentage of Abraham Rinker (1756-1820), Allentown, Pa., priv. First Co., 2nd Battalion, Col. Arthur St. Clair Comm., Thomas Craig, Capt. in Rev.—Capt. 18th Sec. of Riflemen, com. by Col. Thomas Humphrey in War 1812-1814.

Also inf. re w. of Abraham Rinker, Gertrude Stac(e)y, (1756-1837), mar., when? where?; his w., Sarah Roser (Raser, Reeser, Rase), (1781-1844), mar. when? where? and ch.?

Also want inf. re Sophia Spe(e)lman (Spielman) (1770-1840) dau. of David (Spe(e)lman (Spielman) and Elizabeth Brandenburg; w. of Adolph(us) Eberhar(d)t, priv. Burlington Co., N.J. Militia in Rev.; b. Carlsruhe, Ger., 1760; d. 1828; glassblower; in 1797 worked w. Kramers, Gabler, Reppert in Albert Gallatin's Glass House, New Geneva, Pa.; later partner w. Kramers etc. in owning and operating same 1803. Also inf. re ch. of Adolph(us) Eberhar(d)t and Sophia Spe(e)lman (Spielman). Also in re w. of a son Charles (1789-1877)—Ann(a) Kir(k)wood (Kerwood), (1795-1861), parentage? marriage? when and where? children?—Mrs. C. G. Heck, 451 Park Ave., E., Princeton, Ill.

**Gray-Dawkins**—Major Frederick Gray of the 39 Reg. mar. in 1776 Cloretta Dawkins and had issue: George Gray, mar. Charity Patterson;

William Gray, mar. Elizabeth Tench; John Frederick, mar. (1) Martha Summer Aiken, (2)?; (3)?; Henry Gray, mar. Elvira Flanagan; Thomas Jefferson Gray, mar. (1) Dorcas Cunningham, (2) Phoebe Brooks; Washington R. Gray mar. Lucinda Hadden; Jane Gray, mar. David Thomas; Mary Gray, mar. John Marshall; Cloretta Gray, mar. Robert H. Boyd; Dorothy Gray, mar. Paschal Klugh. Am preparing a man. on desc. of Major Frederick Gray and his w., Cloretta Dawkins and wd. like to corr. with any of the desc. of abv. men. mar. of their ch.—Mrs. John Anderson, 4404 W. Franklin St., Richmond, Va.

**Henderson-Holley-McCoy**—Does anyone in S.C. kn. anything abt. where Archibald Henderson liv. in S.C. fr. abt. 1780 to 1790, Rev. sol., one kn. son, Lodowich, who mar. in Ga., Elizabeth Holley, dau. of Richard O. Holley and Elizabeth (McCoy) Holley and gd.dau. of Wm. and Elizabeth McCoy of somewhere in S.C.?—Mrs. N. R. Henderson, 17 Price, Douglasville, Ga.

**Rush - Vickery - Beckerdite - Grimes**—Want proof of Revolutionary service for any of the following families. Crawford (Crafford) Rush, b. Va., about 1720; son was Benjamin Rush, b. Culpepper Co., Va., April 19, 1752, d. near Shepherd Mt., N.C., 1819; mar. Randolph Co., N.C., 1772, Dorcas Vickery, b. N.C. Ch. were Michael, Ninevah, Benjamin, Mary (mar. Isaac Wright), Zebede, Reuben, Dorcas (mar. — Gaps (Gass)), Azel.

Azel, b. Randolph Co., N.C., Aug. 8, 1780, d. Grant Co., Ind., Aug. 30, 1859; mar. (1) 1806, Elizabeth Beckerdite; (2) 1819, Polly White, who d. 1836; (3) Sarah (Sally) —. Mrs. John E. Caskey, 616 North Church St., Naugatuck, Conn.

**Minnier - Wayne - Barrick - Burd**—John Minnier, b. 1816 Pa. d. Perry Co., Pa.; mar. abt. 1843 Sarah Barrick, b. 1822 (dau. of John Barrick (1784-1872) and Margaret Mary Burd, (1774-1880), both bur. at Marklesville, Pa. Are there Bible, church or court recs. giv. their anc.? There is evidence that John Minnier, b. 1816, was son of John Minnier of Northumberland Co., Pa. (1796-1869) and Elizabeth Wayne (1795-1874), both bur. at Fisher's Ferry Cem. There is trad. that Margaret Mary Burd was dau. of Matthias Burd and his 1st w. Want ancs. of John Minnier, b. 1796 of Northumberland Co. and Elizabeth Wayne, b. 1795. Also any Rev. ser. of ab. lines.—Mrs. John W. Baker, 901 S. Quincy, Sedalia, Mo.

**Winkler-Hale**—Want proof Adam Winkler was f. of Mary Ann Winkler who mar. James Hale, 1814, Ohio Co., Ky. Daviess Co., Ky. was orig. a part of Ohio Co. "William Winkler, b. in Washington Co., Ky., Oct., 1801, is son of Adam Winkler, a native of N.C. who settled in Wash. Co. dur. Rev. and in 1812 brought his fam. to Daviess Co. and settled in the woods in Knottsville precinct . . . William Winkler mar. Eliza Adams. Of their 12 ch. but 3 are liv.: Hiram, William and Joseph F. Mrs. Winkler, d. June 14, 1814 and June 18, 1846, Mr. Winkler mar. Alcy Hale, who d. Dec. 16, 1881. Mr. Winkler has been a hard working man and is now in his 82 year. . . " Hist. of Daviess Co.,

(Continued on page 1204)



## LOUP VALLEY CHAPTER OF NEBRASKA

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

*is proud to bear the name  
of the Loup River  
noted for the uniformity of its flow.*

"Loup", the French word for wolf, came from the name given the river by the Indians, who called it the "Skidi", for a branch of the Pawnee tribe who inhabited the region.

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1848-1871

*Honoring*

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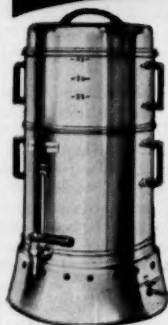
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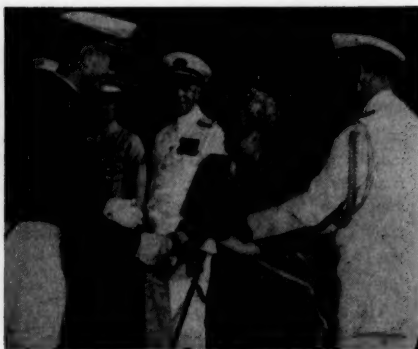
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NAVAL ACADEMY

### D. A. R. PRIZES AT U. S. SERVICE ACADEMIES

The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, annually presents awards at the four United States Service Academies. Three of the 1954 events are herewith pictured. At the upper left, Mrs. Kenneth Troy Trehwella, First Vice President General, is shown giving a \$100 U. S. Savings Bond to Cadet Edwin L. Parker, of Tacoma, Wash., at the commencement exercises at the Coast Guard Academy, New London, Conn. At the right Miss Gertrude Carraway, President General, presents a camera to George Burton Parks, of San Francisco, Cal., at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. She was accompanied there by a number of Cabinet officers and other D. A. R. members, later entertained for dinner by Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., Honorary President General. Below are shown Colonel Heiberg, Professor in the Mechanics Department at the Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.; Cadet Donald F. Newnham, of Johnstown, N. Y., and Miss Carraway. Newnham won the portable typewriter offered each year by the D. A. R. for the graduating cadet ranking highest in mechanics. This prize has been awarded each year by the D. A. R. since 1930, and this year the department erected a large plaque bearing the names of all the prizewinners. Cadet Newnham was accorded the privilege of placing his name on the plaque in a brief ceremony. On August 6 a \$50 Savings Bonds was presented by Miss Carraway to Cadet-Midshipman Bock W. Wong, of Sacramento, Cal., winner of the semi-annual D. A. R. prize at the Merchant Marine Academy at Kings Point, N. Y.



MILITARY ACADEMY

## CENTENNIAL OF REPUBLICAN PARTY

"One of the earliest, if not the earliest, of the improvements that contemplated definite action and the formation of a new party was made in the little town of Ripon, Wisconsin, in the early months of 1854," writes Henry Wilson, former Vice President of the United States, in his *Rise and Fall of the Slave Power in America*. "Inaugurated by Alvan Earle Bovay, a prominent member of the Whig Party, a call was issued . . . for a public meeting to consider the grave issues which were assuming an aspect of such alarming importance. The meeting was held on the last day of February, in the Congregational Church." Other meetings bearing on the organization of the new party were held subsequent to the Ripon meeting.

The second Ripon meeting was held in the school house of District No. 2 on Monday evening, March 20, 1854—in the same little white school building which now stands next to the Republican House in Ripon. On June 12 Mr. Bovay again wrote to Horace Greeley, editor of the New York Tribune, urging him to put forth the name, "Republican," which Mr. Bovay had recommended for the new party at the March meeting in Ripon. The first party convention to adopt this name was held at Jackson, Michigan, on July 6, 1854. Frank A. Flower in his *History of the Republican Party* states that Greeley had written to Jacob M. Howard of Michigan that he had been advised that Wisconsin would adopt the name, "Republican," on July 13 and urged Michigan to anticipate this action by using the same name. Other States followed suit, and an informal convention for the purpose of perfecting a national organization was held Feb. 22, 1856, in Pittsburgh, Pa., the name, "Republican," then being adopted for the national party. A Republican National Committee was formed, and the first national delegate convention was held June 17, 1856, in Philadelphia, Pa.

## FOND DU LAC CHAPTER, Fond du Lac, Wisconsin

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## FOND DU LAC CHAPTER, N. S. D. A. R.

Fond du Lac, Wisconsin

County Seat of Fond du Lac County

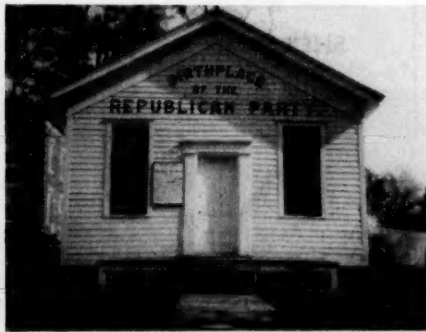
*Congratulates the City of Ripon, Wisconsin*

*On the Very Successful Celebration of the*

**CENTENNIAL OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY—1854-1954**



STATELY REPUBLICAN HOUSE



BIRTHPLACE OF REPUBLICAN PARTY

The REPUBLICAN HOUSE, now home of the Republican Educational Foundation and also a radio broadcasting headquarters and an attractive meeting place and restaurant, is at Ripon, Wisconsin, along with the little white school house, as a shrine and symbol of Republicanism. A marker on the school house bears the inscription: "Birthplace of the Republican Party. In this School House March 20th, 1854, was held the first Mass Meeting in this country that definitely and positively cut loose from old parties and advocated a new party under the name Republican."

The Centennial of the birth of the Republican Party was celebrated in 1954 at Ripon: County Historical Meeting at the Republican House late in February; a big celebration on March 20; Heritage Day, April 8, when thousands of heirlooms were on display in the little school house and at churches; a two-hour parade June 5, with floats, bands, flags and patriotic talks, including talks by Indians, for Wisconsin is rich in Indian history, and singing during the evening.

*This Page Compliments of the Following:*

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### Queries

*(Continued from page 1199)*

Ky., Chicaho Interstate Pub. Co., pub. 1883, p. 630. Were William Winkler (b. 1801) and Mary Winkler (b. 1797) bro. and sis.? Mary Winkler, mar. James Hale (cert. rec.) William Winkler, mar. Alcy Hale. (We have an Alcy Hale in Bible Records of Hales.) Did bro. and sis. mar. bro. and sis.? Was Adam Winkler a Rev. Sol.? Parents, place of birth, wife? James Hale and Mary Ann Winkler Hale were my gr.gr.gr.gr.gd. pars. (Bible Records and cert. mar. recs.)—Miss Hazel M. Mortimer, 1523 Burton St., Rockford, Ill.

◆ ◆ ◆  
**WANTED**

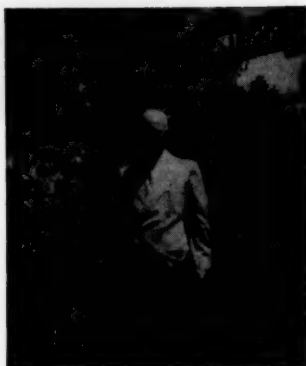
Church Records of the Christian Church (Dis-

ciples of Christ) which is celebrating this year the sesqui-centennial of its founding at Cane Righe Meeting House in Bourbon County, Ky., as follows:

All possible information with date, place, charter members, and all known data, with stated authorities of the organization of the following congregations: Church at Hamburg, Clark Co., Ind.; Concord Church in Daviess Co., Ind. "near Epsom on the road between Epsom and Odon"; The Christian Church at Mesquite, Dallas Co., Tex., of which S. E. Champion was Church Clerk in 1887; Cheverly Christian Church, formerly known as Tuxedo Christian Church, in Prince Georges Co., Md.—Mrs. C. S. Good-knight, 99 South Raymond Avenue, Pasadena 1, Cal.

# MINISHOSHE CHAPTER, D.A.R.

Bismarck, North Dakota



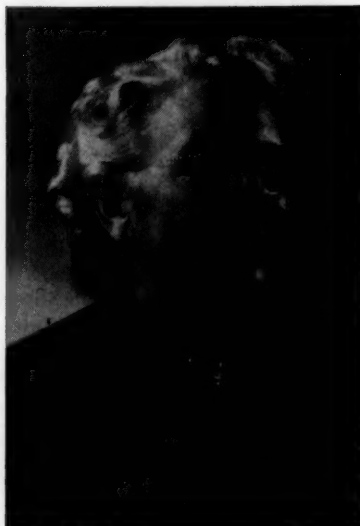
Left—President Eisenhower at gate of Theodore Roosevelt cabin, Capitol Grounds, Bismarck, North Dakota



North Dakota State Capitol  
Bismarck, North Dakota



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Newest Industry



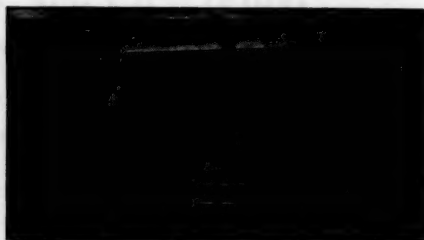
Minishoshe Chapter honors a distinguished  
member, Mrs. Grace E. Lein,  
Past State Regent

## Quiz Program

1. What is the origin of the name of Illinois?
2. What famous painting created at about the time Columbus discovered America has recently been restored?
3. When is the second semi-annual report of chapter membership due in the office of the Treasurer General?
4. Where may you see a little-known art of Paul Revere?
5. Where was the "place of security of every paper and manuscript book—of any importance" of the Department of State at the time of the burning of Washington?
6. How did the teddy bear get its name?
7. Do you know the average age of the signers of the Declaration of Independence?
8. In what year was gas first used for cooking?
9. How long has the Kate Duncan Smith D.A.R. school been in existence?
10. How did the expression "cold shoulder" arise?

## ANSWERS

1. French name for Illini, an Indian tribe, which means men.
2. Da Vinci's "The Last Supper" now in Milan, created in 1494.
3. November first by Chapter Treasurers.
4. In the Massachusetts Archives is to be found an original engraving by Paul Revere of *The Boston Massacre*.
5. In an empty house in Leesburg, Va., with the keys held by the Rev. Mr. Littlejohn. These papers included the Articles of Confederation, the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, the correspondence of General Washington and the Secret Journals of Congress.
6. From the story that President Theodore Roosevelt refused to shoot a bear cub while on a hunting expedition.
7. 44 years old.
8. 1850.
9. 30 years. It was founded in 1924.
10. In medieval France an unwelcome guest was served a cold shoulder of beef or mutton.



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## National Defense

(Continued from page 1182)

of private enterprise. It further deprives the people of opportunities for private employment and enterprise, thereby reducing their ability to pay taxes without which the Government cannot exist. It is the declared policy of the Congress that the Government shall get out and stay out of business-type competition with its people wherever consistent with the national health and security."

Representatives Clare E. Hoffman of Michigan, Cecil M. Harden of Indiana, and George Meader of Michigan have expressed their approval of the above bill. Do *you* think that the Government should use *your* taxes to set itself up in business which pays *no* taxes yet competes with private enterprise which *must* pay taxes? Soon the Government could own all business because, unlike private enterprise, government business does not have to make a profit to exist. Under government ownership we would have socialism as practiced in the Soviet Union. You would work *where* the Government directed you to go and *for* whom the Government decided.

### THINK IT OVER

"Of all the . . . habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports."—George Washington.

"This Constitution can end in despotism, as other forms have done before it, only when the people shall become so corrupted as to need despotic government, being incapable of any other."—Benjamin Franklin.

"Lenin is God."—Stalin. The mummified body of Lenin has been glorified as the god of the Communists and is ever on public exhibit in the mausoleum in Red Square, Moscow.

"Dictatorship is a government resting directly on the use of violence."—Lenin.

What are *YOU* doing to preserve the precious freedoms so valiantly won and courageously guarded in these United States by our forebears? Are you checking to see if your children are being taught the history of our Nation, its origins, the struggle for liberty, the lives of its great leaders? Are you warning your children of the dangers of international commun-

ism where the citizen is the slave of the state? Since many articles in the public press belittle the investigation of subversive activities in our beloved country, your children may assume that international communism is not the insidious danger which has cunningly enveloped over six hundred million people since 1945—through propaganda and internal infiltration—and now enslaves them through *fear* and *force*.

Frances B. Lucas

## Dollars for Defense

Voluntary contributions which have been received for National Defense since last month:

Jeptha Abbott Chapter, Pa.—\$10

Mr. R. J. Pfeiffer, Ariz.—\$2

Eschscholtzia Chapter, Cal., Mrs. E. A. Fuller—\$10

Maj. L'Enfant Chapter, Fla., Mrs. Wales C. Brewster—\$2

Gen. Henry Dearborn Chapter, Ill., Mrs. Vinton E. Sisson—\$4

John Coolidge Chapter, S. D., Mrs. Florence B. Young—\$1

Col. Hardy Murfree Chapter, Tenn., Mrs. J. M. Haynes—\$3

## Antiques Show

The seventh annual Alexandria Antiques Show sponsored by the John Alexander Chapter, D. A. R., will be held Thursday through Sunday, November 11-14, at the Recreation Center, 1605 Cameron Street, Alexandria, Va. These shows since 1948 have been outstanding, and the 1954 one promises to be the best of all.

Heading the lists of patrons are Miss Gertrude S. Carraway, President General, and Mrs. C. Bernard Bailey, State Regent of Virginia.

Exhibitors will come from New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia and Canada, to display and have for sale early furniture, silver, china, glass, primitives, rare dolls, etc. Among the unique collections will be carousel animals and a cigar store Punch, examples of American woodcarving of the nineteenth century.

Through funds made from these shows, the John Alexander Chapter is able to contribute so much to the general work of the National Society. The public is cordially invited to attend. Admission, 50 cents.

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# CONSTITUTION HALL EVENTS

## SEASON 1954-55

### SEPTEMBER

- 12—American Heart Association
- 16—American Heart Association
- 21—Oberkirchen Children's Choir
- 26—Christian Science

### OCTOBER

- 4—National Education Association
- 6—National Education Association
- 11—Billy Graham Associates
- 12—Billy Graham Associates
- 13—Billy Graham Associates
- 14—Billy Graham Associates
- 20—National Symphony Orchestra
- 26—Girl Scouts of America
- 27—National Symphony Orchestra
- 28—National Symphony Orchestra—children's
- 29—Barber Shop Quartets
- 31—Federation of Churches

### NOVEMBER

- 2—Philadelphia Orchestra
- 3—National Symphony Orchestra
- 7—Christian Science
- 8—American Savoyards
- 9—American Savoyards
- 10—National Symphony Orchestra
- 12—National Geographic—afternoon
- 12—National Geographic—evening
- 13—National Symphony Orchestra
- 15—Ford Motor Company
- 16—National Symphony Orchestra—children's
- 17—National Symphony Orchestra
- 18—Boston Symphony
- 19—National Geographic—afternoon
- 19—National Geographic—evening
- 20—Ballet Theatre
- 21—Methodist Hymn Sing
- 23—Amsterdam Concertgebouw Orchestra
- 26—National Geographic—afternoon
- 26—National Geographic—evening
- 27—National Symphony Orchestra
- 28—Bach Aria Group
- 30—Philadelphia Orchestra

### DECEMBER

- 1—National Symphony Orchestra
- 3—National Geographic—afternoon
- 3—National Geographic—evening
- 6—Lutheran Choir
- 7—National Symphony Orchestra—children's
- 8—National Symphony Orchestra
- 9—National Symphony Orchestra—children's
- 9—Boston Symphony
- 10—National Geographic—afternoon
- 10—National Geographic—evening
- 11—Anna Russell
- 12—Trapp Family
- 12—Israel Bond Drive
- 15—National Symphony Orchestra
- 16—National Symphony Orchestra—children's
- 17—National Geographic—afternoon
- 17—National Geographic—evening
- 18—Christian Youth Crusade
- 19—American Jewish Tercentenary
- 22—Telephone Christmas Party
- 29—National Symphony Orchestra

### JANUARY

- 4—Philadelphia Orchestra
- 7—National Geographic—afternoon
- 7—National Geographic—evening
- 8—National Symphony Orchestra
- 9—Vienna Choir Boys
- 12—National Symphony Orchestra
- 13—Boston Symphony
- 14—National Geographic—afternoon
- 14—National Geographic—evening
- 15—Marge & Gower Champion
- 16—Marge & Gower Champion
- 17—Marge & Gower Champion

- 19—National Symphony Orchestra
- 20—Protestants & Other Americans United
- 21—National Geographic—afternoon
- 21—National Geographic—evening
- 23—Casadesus
- 25—National Symphony Orchestra—children's
- 25—Philadelphia Orchestra
- 26—National Symphony Orchestra
- 28—National Geographic—afternoon
- 28—National Geographic—evening
- 29—National Symphony Orchestra
- 30—Irish Singers

### FEBRUARY

- 2—National Symphony Orchestra
- 3—National Symphony Orchestra—children's
- 4—National Geographic—afternoon
- 4—National Geographic—evening
- 6—Heifetz
- 8—Philadelphia Orchestra
- 9—National Symphony Orchestra
- 10—National Symphony Orchestra—children's
- 11—National Geographic—afternoon
- 11—National Geographic—evening
- 12—Yma Sumac
- 15—Rubinstein
- 16—National Symphony Orchestra
- 18—National Geographic—afternoon
- 18—National Geographic—evening
- 19—Caine Mutiny
- 20—Caine Mutiny
- 21—Caine Mutiny
- 22—Caine Mutiny
- 25—National Geographic—afternoon
- 25—National Geographic—evening
- 27—Berlin Philharmonic

### MARCH

- 1—American Red Cross
- 2—National Symphony Orchestra
- 4—National Geographic—afternoon
- 4—National Geographic—evening
- 5—National Symphony Orchestra
- 8—National Symphony Orchestra—children's
- 8—Philadelphia Orchestra
- 9—National Symphony Orchestra
- 10—National Symphony Orchestra—children's
- 10—Boston Symphony
- 11—National Geographic—afternoon
- 11—National Geographic—evening
- 12—National Symphony Orchestra—morning
- 12—National Symphony Orchestra—afternoon
- 12—Don Juan In Hell
- 13—Don Juan In Hell
- 16—National Symphony Orchestra
- 18—National Geographic—afternoon
- 18—National Geographic—evening
- 20—Marian Anderson
- 22—Philadelphia Orchestra
- 25—National Geographic—afternoon
- 25—National Geographic—evening
- 27—Berlin Philharmonic

### APRIL

- 1—National Geographic—afternoon
- 1—National Geographic—evening
- 2—Gieseking
- 3—DePaur Infantry Choir
- 4—National Symphony Orchestra—children's
- 6—National Symphony Orchestra
- 7—World Health Congress
- 10—Baptist Church
- 12—Philadelphia Orchestra
- 13—National Symphony Orchestra
- 18-22—DAR Congress
- 24—Christian Science
- 30—Christian Youth Crusade

### MAY

- 2—Chamber of Commerce
- 4—Chamber of Commerce

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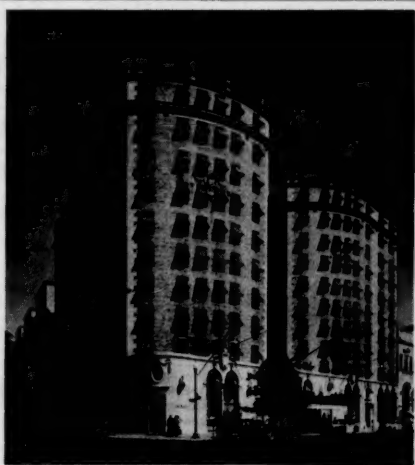
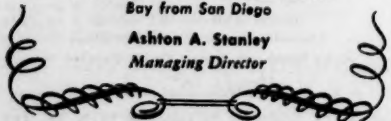


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